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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE BARODA STATE

For 1876-77.

No. 8140, dated Baroda, 21st December 1877.

From—P. S. MELVILL, Esq., C.S.I., Agent, Govr.-Genl., Baroda,

To—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., LL.D., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

I HAVE the honor to forward Raja Sir T. Madava Row's Administration Report for the Baroda State, and the usual returns submitted by the Agent to the Governor-General.

2. *Period embraced in this report.*—That report ends with the 31st July 1877. The previous report ended with the 31st March 1876. The period now to be accounted for is, therefore, from the 1st April 1876 to the 31st July 1877, or sixteen months. Sir Madava Row has taken the twelve months only ending on the 31st July, in most matters for which there are statistics, so that there is apparently a hiatus of four months between the preceding and present reports. There is, however, no objection to this; on the contrary, had statistics been given for the sixteen months, they would have been cumbersome, and those given for the twelve months will form a good basis for comparison hereafter. The information given brings matters before the reader as they stood on the 31st July 1877.

3. *Change in the official year.*—The Government of India sanctioned the 1st of August as the beginning of the official year for Baroda, at the request of the Administration. The reason for the change was that the yearly agricultural and financial operations of the State date from that time.

4. *Personal.*—The office of the Agent to the Governor-General was held through the period since the last report by

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Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I., but Captain F. H. Jackson, his Assistant, held charge of the current duties of the office for five and a half months during his absence at Delhi (Imperial Assemblage), and when on leave and on special duty (at Poona). When Sir Madava Row was away for two months with His Highness the Gaekwar at the Imperial Assemblage, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin performed the current duties of his office.

5. Sir Madava Row's report is very full and interesting. It is, therefore, incumbent on me to be as short as possible in reviewing the results of his administration.

6. *The Administration of the State is Native and not British.*—It is to be explained that the Baroda State is entirely administered by Sir Madava Row, and that the Agent to the Governor-General is merely the representative of the British Government, charged with duties very similar to those which he would have to perform were the State under the government of a ruling Gaekwar. Although the minority of His Highness the Gaekwar, and the peculiar circumstances under which the existing administration came into being, caused the supervision of the Government of India to be somewhat closer than would otherwise be necessary, yet the Agent to the Governor-General studiously abstains from needless interference with the free action of the Minister. The relations between that officer and the Native Administration are of the most cordial nature.

7. *Assumption of the title of Empress by Her Majesty the Queen.*—The prominent event of the year was the assumption of the title of Empress by Her Majesty the Queen. Sir Madava Row has written in great detail on this subject and on the ceremonies and festivities at Baroda connected therewith after the return of the Gaekwar from Delhi. The title conferred on His Highness, and the favor shown him by the Viceroy, cannot fail to have a good political influence on the present Baroda dynasty. Captain R. G. Mayne, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Amreli, was attached to the Foreign Office at Delhi, and acted also as Political Officer on duty with the Maharaja.

8. *Relations between Baroda and her neighbours.*—It will be convenient to follow the order of subjects observed in the Minister's report. In paragraph 69 he alludes to the improved relations which exist between Baroda and the neighbouring British Districts and Native States. Those relations are generally satisfactory.

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9. *Boundary disputes.*—(Paragraph 70). It is to be regretted that the boundary disputes which exist between Baroda and her neighbours, to the number of about 90, have not been yet decided. These disputes have been pending for many years. Their disposal has been delayed in consequence of a conflict of opinion between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India. It is satisfactory to be able to state that matters have now been so arranged and placed before the Government of India, that the early appointment of a special British officer for the settlement of these boundaries may be expected.

10. *Giras rights in Baroda held by persons residing out of Baroda.*—(Paragraph 71). The principles on which claims preferred by persons residing chiefly in the adjoining Political Agencies to Giras rights in Baroda territory should be decided have caused a very serious amount of labor during the period under report. Had the matter been left for decision by means of correspondence, the delay and amount of writing would have been well nigh endless; but most happily His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to direct the Agent to the Governor-General to place himself in personal communication with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and the result is, that a most difficult and intricate subject has been unravelled. The whole matter is now before the Government of India; and a British officer is at Baroda ready to begin the inquiry into the cases the moment final orders are received. It may be hoped that large progress will have been made before the next Administration Report comes to be written. One Giras case was taken up for special reasons during the period under report, and was decided by Captain Jackson, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, with the consent of both sides.

11. *Public tranquillity.*—(Paragraphs 72-74). The existing order of things is everywhere accepted. There is no known intrigue or outward manifestation of dissatisfaction of any importance.

12. *Claims of Sirdars and others.*—(Paragraphs 75-83). There are, it is believed, no cases remaining for disposal of claims by the Military Chiefs (Sirdars) against the State. There are still a few of the claims on the State preferred by bankers and others, and mentioned in the report of the Commission of 1873, which have not been decided. Their non-decision is to a great extent owing to the refusal of the claimants to accept the settlement proposed by the Minister. It is not desirable to hurry these matters. Many of these

proposed settlements have been sent to me by the Minister, and I am bound to say that, as a rule, I have found them to be very fair and even liberal to the claimants. In Mulhar Rao's time money was so freely thrown about, that a fair arrangement often does not come up to the expectations entertained.

13. *Special Court for Sirdars.*—Sir Madava Row alludes in paragraph 77 to a special Court for Sirdars. It was intimated in paragraph 28 of my report for 1875-6 that it was in contemplation to establish such a Court, and this intention has been carried out. The Sirdars and certain of the superior bankers and Darakdars heretofore refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the ordinary Civil and Criminal Courts of the State whether in regard to themselves or their dependents and servants. They owned the authority only of a Court presided over by a Bakhshi, or military paymaster, and they claimed a right of appeal to the Maharaja, or latterly to the Minister, in all cases in which they were a party, whether as complainant or defendant. Such a state of things it was obviously impossible to continue. Accordingly Sir Madava Row consulted the Agent to the Governor-General about the establishment of a special Court for persons of the above classes, for it was felt that such a Court was requisite in order to save the higher classes, who are generally deeply involved in debt, from the harshness inseparable from the action of the ordinary Civil Courts, and also because it was known that the persons belonging to these classes would not readily submit to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts. The Court so constituted is formed of a qualified Judge appointed by the State, of the Silledar and Sehbandi Bakhshis, one Sirdar, and one Darakdar. A bench consists of the Judge with any one of the other four members of the Court. The Court is to exercise jurisdiction over Sirdars and other people of position in all civil and criminal proceedings which are brought *against* those persons, but not in cases brought *by* them against others who do not belong to the same class. The Court has power to pass a sentence of imprisonment in criminal cases up to seven years. The ordinary law and procedure of the established Courts are to be followed with certain exceptions. Thus, the personal attendance of a party or witness belonging to the privileged classes aforesaid may be dispensed with, if such party or witness objects to attend; and if the Court considers his attendance necessary, the matter is to be referred through the Verisht (High) Court for the orders of the Minister. Again,

the Court may at once refer any case to any person with whom the defendant is officially connected, or to any other person for amicable settlement; and if such settlement is made, the Court may pass a decree or order in the terms thereof. The heads of the caste of the defendants are also to be consulted when necessary. Where the members of the Court differ in opinion, the case is to be sent for the orders of the High Court. Appeals and references lie to the High Court, and the orders of the High Court are subject to revision by the Minister. The processes of the Court are to be executed by the ordinary police or judicial establishments of the State when they are issued to persons not on the list of Sirdars, &c.; but all communications by the Court to persons on the list are sent in the form of a sealed letter. The dependents and menials of the privileged classes are declared to be subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts, but processes issued by any Court to or against such persons are to be presented for execution to their masters. The Minister's previous sanction is to be obtained, through the High Court, to the arrest of any defendant subject to the jurisdiction of the Sirdar's Court, and to the sale of any of his property in execution of decree. The Sirdar's Court is established in the city of Baroda. No complaint has reached the Agent to the Governor-General regarding this Court. No doubt some difficulty will be felt in its working at first, but the measure is a good one and will probably succeed.

14. *The Ex-Gaekwar.*—(Paragraph 29). The thanks of the Administration are due to Dr. Seward for the excellent manner in which, so far as we are able to judge, he has taken care of the Ex-Gaekwar at Madras and of the affairs pertaining to his household. Abundant evidence comes before us to show that, whilst the greatest care and vigilance are observed to prevent intrigue, Dr. Seward is kind and considerate to his charge, and careful in regulating expenditure.

15. *State assignments.*—(Paragraphs 86-89). It is satisfactory to find that the work of scrutinizing rent-free and cash assignments made by the State to all classes of people has been started.

16. *Giras rights in Baroda of Baroda subjects.*—(Paragraphs 90-92). The Giras rights here alluded to are those which are held by Gaekwar subjects living in Gaekwar territory, and they are therefore quite distinct from those which are held by persons living outside of Baroda territory, and the settlement of which is a matter of so much interest to the British Government.

17. *Debts of Sirdars.*—(Paragraph 93). The extra judicial measures taken for settling the debts of Sirdars and others to bankers are commendable.

18. *Judicial—Civil.*—(Paragraphs 96-154). The judicial machinery which is formed on the model of that existing in British districts, and the superior members of which have to a great extent been trained in the British service, has now come into steady working order. It is a noteworthy fact that the income from stamps, fees, and fines (Rupees 3,32,400) nearly covers the entire cost of the judicial establishments (Rupees 3,55,600). The calculation of cost is approximate only, owing to the circumstance that some of the officers employed perform also executive functions; and Sir Madava Row is of opinion that justice is not unduly taxed. There were 12,539 civil suits filed during the year, or at the rate of one suit to every 159 persons, taking the population at two millions—a proportion which does not seem to indicate the existence of any improper hindrance to litigation. In the Bombay Presidency in 1875-76 excluding Sind and Dharwar, the proportion was one law-suit to 98 persons.

19. Sir Madava Row has made remarks on the statistics of civil litigation, and they are sufficiently explanatory and indicative of most of the salient shortcomings of the Courts as well as of the steps taken to remedy those shortcomings. Although the high average duration of civil suits has been partly caused by many old cases that have been inherited from the late regimé, or instituted before the machinery of the Courts was set to work, yet there can be no doubt that, excluding those cases, there is need for the enforcement of due expedition in the subordinate Courts. And with reference to the suggestion made in paragraph 113 of the Minister's report to exclude the old cases from the calculation of the average, or to enter them as dating from the beginning of the year under report, I shall advise him not to adopt either of these courses. It is better that the cases should appear with their full measure of time than that the returns should be subjected to any process of manipulation. An explanation will always suffice to account for the influence of such old cases on the statistics.

20. *Criminal.*—In reference to criminal justice, the results of the year's working are satisfactory, regard being had to the yet new condition of the existing organization. There were not more than a fair proportion of persons under

trial at the end of the year; the punishments inflicted were mild; and, while Rupees 80,000 were realized on account of fines, Rupees 5,700 were paid in compensation to parties. In many of the Courts, however, the average duration, even after allowing for old pending arrears, was far too high, and the fact that petty cases, in which 6,110 person were accused, were struck off the files because "the parties concerned could not be traced or got before the Courts," or presumably, in other words, because the complainants failed to prosecute, tends to show that there was something wrong with the mechanism of the Courts.

21. *General result of judicial administration.*—While, however, making these criticisms, it must be acknowledged that the results attained are eminently satisfactory on the whole. It is my belief that justice, civil as well as criminal, is administered in a way that reflects great credit on the Administration, considering the short time the State has been under the authority of Sir Madava Row. The subordinate Courts are now required to submit monthly returns of work, and these returns are examined, and action is taken on them by the Judges of the High Court at Baroda. It has also given me much pleasure to learn that one of the Judges of that Court has lately been out on circuit for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the subordinate Courts. It will no doubt be thought by Sir Madava Row desirable that one of the Judges should make a tour of all the subordinate Courts in the cold season of each year.

22. *Sentences of death.*—The sentences of death passed by the Minister on the proceedings of the High Court in three cases were confirmed by the Agent to the Governor-General during the sixteen months since the last report. The proceedings of the Sessions and High Courts were admirably conducted in those cases, and in one of them, which went before the Government of India, His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to approve of the commendation which I had expressed of those proceedings. In another case additional to the above, sentence of death was passed by the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Okhamandal, and was confirmed by the Agent to the Governor-General. The return of cases decided by the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Okhamandal is not included in the statements prepared under the Minister's orders. Only two sentences of death are shown in the Minister's returns. They were passed in the twelve months for which the returns are prepared.

23. *Sessions cases decided by the Agent to the Governor-General.*—Two cases were committed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda to the Agent to the Governor-General since the last report. They were decided on an average duration of five days after committal.

24. *Jails.*—(Paragraphs 155-184). The jail at Baroda does not afford sufficient accommodation for the prisoners, and a large new Central Jail is about to be built. The present jail is kept clean, and the prisoners are well treated. There are 39 minor jails in the interior of the country. The percentage of deaths in the Baroda Jail to strength was three during the year, and this ratio of deaths is not excessive. In the eight District Jails the mortality was 6 per cent. on the strength, and in the 31 Taluk Jails it was less than 1 per cent. The death rate in the District Jails is high.

25. *Police.*—(Paragraphs 185-200). The Police of the Baroda territory had been more or less fully organized during the year, except in Okhamandal. Its efforts are believed to have been fairly successful in all parts of the territory where it had been put in working order by the early part of the period under report, with the great exception of the Northern Division, which adjoins Ahmedabad and Palanpoor. In that division, there is a grievous want of security for life and property. The Police so far has been a failure in that division. This failure is due, not to a deficiency in the number of the men employed or to the insufficient funds devoted to the Police by the Administration, but to want of supervision and to the want of cordiality between the Subah, who is the chief executive officer, and the local head of the Police. Supervision from Baroda must be close and unceasing, and the requirements of the local officers promptly attended to. Both the Subah and Police Naib Subah were men of very high character, and had done good service under British officers elsewhere, but they did not pull together. The Police Naib Subah has been required to resign, and a good man has been applied for from the British service under the Bombay Government. The difficulties in the Northern Division are no doubt exceptional. The population in parts is turbulent, and there are numbers of robbers in the neighbouring British and Native districts who do not fail to take advantage of any weakness in the Gaekwar's rich country. Sir Madava Row is fully alive to the emergency of the case. He will make a tour in the Northern Division on his return from leave next February, and it is

to be hoped that the next report will tell of the establishment of public order and security.

26. The all-important subject of the village Police has yet to be arranged throughout the State. Information has been collected to this end.

27. *Mail robberies.*—In paragraph 25 of my last report it was stated that the mail was robbed in Bhownagar (in Kathiawar), and that the tracks of the robbers were carried into a village, regarding which it was doubtful whether it belonged to Baroda or Bhownagar. It has been decided that the village belongs to Baroda, and that Baroda is responsible for the payment of compensation.

28. During the year under report three robberies of the mail have occurred in Baroda territory, and the following is an account of them:—(1) On the 11th January 1877 a postal chowki (station) at Akhej, in the Gaekwar's Northern Division, was attacked at night by a party of robbers, some of whom were mounted. The dâk banghy parcels were kept there during the night as a rule, in consequence of the insecurity of the roads. Parcels to the value of about Rupees 4,000 were robbed. The tracks of the robbers were followed up with much promptitude and determination; on the road sundry articles were recovered, having been left by the robbers, but they were not of much value; and the tracks were satisfactorily carried through several Palanpoor villages into a village belonging to that State. The Political Superintendent of Palanpoor having refused to admit the tracks, the case was reported* to the Government of Bombay, before whom it is now. The vigor of the pursuit was partly owing to the fortunate appearance on the scene of an Inspecting Postmaster, a Parsee; but the subordinate Police also behaved well in following up the tracks. (2) On the 16th March 1877 a postal runner in the Northern Division was attacked in the Gaekwar's village of Mahadagarh and Rupees 7 were taken, his private property, but the mail was not touched. The tracks of five robbers were followed through four British villages of the Ahmedabad District into a fifth village of the same district, and according to the custom of the country, Baroda was freed from the responsibility of paying compensation; but as the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad refused to admit the tracks, the case was reported † to the Government of Bombay, and orders have not yet been issued by the Government. (3) On the 18th May 1877 a postal

* Letter No. 7417, dated 19th November 1877.

† Letter No. 6722, dated 23rd October 1877.

runner was attacked by robbers in the Gaekwar village of Pachote, in the Northern Division, who carried off 11 annas of postal collections, three unpaid letters, the runner's badge and bag, and Rupees 10 worth of the personal property of the runner. The robbers were traced to Nugar, in the Mahi Kanta; and the Political Agent tried and convicted them, and awarded Rupees 25 as compensation to the runner.

29. *Extradition.*—(Paragraphs 201-212.) The extradition of criminals as between British territory and Baroda has been the subject of correspondence with the Government of India during the period under report, and this subject has now been well-nigh exhaustively settled. During the sixteen months preceding the 31st July 1877, 216 persons were surrendered for trial by the Baroda Courts from British districts, and 103 Baroda subjects were surrendered for trial by British Magistrates. There was no difficulty experienced in regard to British and Baroda cases of extradition.

30. The branch of the extradition subject which relates to public servants of the British and Baroda Governments was also settled by the orders of the Government of India.

31. Extradition as between Baroda and the neighbouring Native States goes on under long established practice. We experience much trouble with the Mahi Kanta, but not elsewhere.

32. The statistics of extradition cases given in paragraphs 205-207 of the Minister's report are not quite correct. The following are the right figures for the sixteen months ending on the 31st July 1877 :—

	Cases.	Persons.
Extradited from Baroda—		
To British Districts	44	103
„ Native States	30	90
	74	193
Extradited to Baroda—		
From British District	62	216
„ Native States	10	47
	72	263
British subjects tried in British Districts under certificates issued in accordance with Section 9 of the Extradition Act for offences committed in Baroda	12	37

33. *Military—Regular Forces.*—(Paragraphs 213-234.) The regular forces of the State have been re-organized under arrangements made by Sir R. Meade before he left Baroda. The men of all arms, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, are well dressed and turn out in a creditable fashion. A most excellent hospital has been built during the year for the use of this force at Baroda.

34. *Irregular Forces.*—The irregular forces, consisting of sowars and footmen, have not yet been subject to any general revision. There are great difficulties in the way, arising from the fact that a large proportion of them are the followers of the military Sirdars whose ancestors helped the first Gaekwars to conquer the territory now composing the Baroda State; and also from the consequent abuses and the difficulty of finding out all about them. But information is being gradually acquired, and now that most of the great cases involving personal interests have been either decided or put in a state ready for decision, it may be expected that the Minister will shortly be able to cope with this great question also. Considerable drafts have been made of sowars from this force for the new Police.

35. *The Contingent.*—The Contingent of three thousand horse which the Gaekwar is bound by Treaty to provide for service with the British forces when required, and which has been employed for several years in the Tributary Mahals, is part of the irregular force; and the question of its re-organization has been a pressing question for some years past. The Government of India permitted this question to lie aside for a year (letter No. 1465 P., dated 19th June 1876), and although the year is expired, I regret to say that nothing has been done. The Minister has really not been able to devote time to the subject; but, as I have said, the matter shall very shortly be taken up in a decided manner.

36. The following is the substance of the latest reports of the officers under whom the men of the Contingent are serving:—

(1.) *Kathiawar.*—Captain Mayne, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, is Superintendent of the body of 900 horse serving in this province. The men are employed all over the province. They are indifferently mounted, owing to their small pay and the indebtedness of the Silladars. Captain Mayne writes (May 1877) that the conduct of the men was "highly satisfactory", and that there were 47 complaints against members of the force when on

duty during the preceding year, all of these complaints being of offences against discipline and of a trifling character. The pay is disbursed with fair regularity. Two schools are maintained by the Baroda State in the cantonment of the head-quarters at Manakwara, where there is also a dispensary. The Political Agent of Kathiawar, in his Administration Report for 1876-77, writes as follows :—" The strength of the corps is 900 men, of whom 111 have regular uniform and arms. More than 600 of them are on permanent duty as escorts, messengers, thana posts, &c., leaving about 267 at head-quarters at Manakwara. The Contingent as it stands is not without its use, but the numerous and serious defects in its organization make its efficiency out of all proportion to its cost. The Contingent costs the Baroda Treasury Rupees 3,60,000 (Babasai) per annum, and an efficient force of mounted district police, equipped and distributed according to a plan submitted to Government in 1873, would cost no more. The long promised reform is anxiously expected."

(2.) *Palanpoor.*—There were 686 men serving under the Political Superintendent, who writes in November 1877 that the reformed horse are " an efficient body, particularly well behaved, with intelligent non-commissioned officers, and do very good service, which is sometimes very hard ;" and that the unreformed portion of the force is " a very useful body of men and might be made much more so without extra expense to the Darbar or interference with private interests. They have generally been well behaved and complaints are rare." He remarks that a large proportion of the horses are undersized, owing to the difficulty of getting horses in the market, and that there are no proper stables for the reformed horse. A school has been established at the head-quarters of the force.

(3.) *Mahi Kanta.*—The latest report received from the Political Agent, who has 1,000 men serving under him, is dated October 1876, and he then stated that the condition of the horses was fair and the conduct of the members of the force satisfactory. In his Administration Report for 1876-77 the Political Agent animadverts on the enlistment of three ponies in lieu of horses without the cognizance of the Subah of the Contingent or of himself, and he has also recorded the fact that the uniform supplied to those men who constitute the " reformed horse" was of inferior quality ; a defect which was partially remedied when brought to notice, with the understanding that the next supply shall be given earlier than usual.

(4.) *Rewa Kanta.*—Three hundred and fourteen men were serving under the Political Agent, who, writing in February 1877 to the Agent to the Governor-General, made no further remark than that there was "no change in the constitution or efficiency of the force since the submission of the last Annual Report." The Political Agent had but recently been appointed to the Rewa Kanta. The same officer, however, thus wrote in his Administration Report, which is dated July 1877:—"A Contingent of 315 Gaekwar sowars are employed under this Agency, a portion on police and postal duties in the three Mewas thanas, and the remainder under the immediate orders of the Political Agent. They are in many respects a most useful body of men, and though sadly needing reform in organization, pay, and dress, they are, as a rule, willing and well conducted."

37. The above accounts for 2,900 men. The remaining 100 serve under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda. The reports show that even under its existing condition the force is fairly efficient. Greater general efficiency can no doubt be obtained, but at the cost of some of the useful services now rendered.

38. *Public works.*—(Paragraphs 235-244.) A list of the public works finished during the year is given by the Minister. The school house for His Highness the Maharaja is a good and suitable building. The Nazar Bagh palace has merely been finished under the present Administration. It had been roofed in before the Ex-Gaekwar left. It is only fitted for public purposes, and could not, under any arrangement, be made serviceable as a place of residence. Five new public offices for the Administration are being erected; and putting aside the urgent want of them, there is the important advantage that their existence will tend to keep the State offices apart from the palace. The additions to the jail were made to provide some further accommodation which was much needed. The commendation accorded by the Minister to Mr. Hill, the State Engineer, is merited. The Engineering Staff is, however, very inadequate for the large amount of work in hand and in prospect, and it will probably be materially strengthened. The total outlay during the sixteen months ending on the 31st July 1877 was Rupees 6,08,698.

39. *Municipal improvements.*—(Paragraphs 245-257.) Much attention has been paid to the conservancy and improvement of the City of Baroda and its environs. The more important parts of it are kept as clean as existing circumstances permit, and efforts are made to keep the other

parts also in decent order. But until a proper system of drainage, which has occupied Mr. Crosthwait for a long time, is established, and the water supply are secured, the sanitary condition of the city cannot be made good. The public garden to which Sir Madava Row alludes will be a great boon when completed. It will be spacious, and the design is artistic and comprehensive. Conservancy in minor towns has also received some attention. There are, properly speaking, no Municipal Committees in any of the towns of the State.

40. *Water supply, &c., for the City of Baroda.*—(Paragraphs 258-272.) The Baroda Administration is much indebted to the Government of India for having placed at its disposal the services of so able and thoroughly reliable a man as Mr. T. P. S. Crosthwait, C.E., for the purpose of devising a scheme for supplying the city of Baroda with water. All possible sources of supply have been carefully examined, and the only practicable plan is to sink a series of wells near the city and to pump the water from them into a reservoir, whence the water will be carried by pipes into the city. Fortunately there is a stratum in the vicinity of the city which is artesian, and there is a reasonable hope that this stratum may be struck. The scheme is now under consideration. Mr. Crosthwait has also prepared a plan for the drainage of the city—a measure which is only second in importance to that for giving the inhabitants pure water. And he has had a series of works constructed for protecting the city from the floods of the Vishwamitri river.

41. *Railways.*—(Paragraphs 273-284.) The progressive increase of traffic on the Gaekwar's 2 feet 6 inches railway between Meagaum (on the Bombay Baroda and Central India line) and Dabhoi is very satisfactory. During the period covered by this report, Sir Madava Row has come to the conclusion that railways on this narrow gauge, and which cost about Rupees 20,000 per mile in open country, will be the best means of internal communication in Baroda, where metalled roads are costly. The subject is now before the Government of India in connection with certain extensions of the existing line. Should the views of the Baroda Administration be approved, a large future extension may be anticipated in the central block of the Gaekwar's dominions.

42. The Minister states that the capital spent on this line was Rupees 3,73,400. Some explanation is required here. The railway was made as a substitute for a tramway which had been made some time before. The cost of making

the tramway is left out of the account altogether. But the tramway was made use of in constructing the railway. Thus the sum actually spent on the railway was less than it would have been had there been no tramway. The total amount of capital spent on the railway was Rupees 4,02,109. The sale of the old rails of the tramway fetched Rupees 32,953, leaving Rupees 3,69,156 net expenditure. Some additional works cost Rupees 4,236, thus bringing up the net cost of the railway to Rupees 3,73,392, or, in round numbers, Rupees 3,73,400. The proper figure to take as the capital cost of the railway, including rolling stock, would seem to be Rupees 4,02,109, which, for twenty miles, is cheap enough. All expenses incurred since the opening of the line have been paid from income.

43. *His Highness the Maharaja.*—(Paragraphs 285-298.) The most important part of the report is contained in these paragraphs. They relate to the progress and character of His Highness the young Gaekwar. The report (Appendix D.) of Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, of the Bombay Civil Service, who is Tutor and Governor to His Highness, and the remarks made by Sir Madava Row are full, and they preclude the necessity for my going over the same ground. Suffice it to say, that His Highness is rapidly developing into a strong, wiry young man; that his disposition is frank and affectionate; that his abilities are good, though not brilliant; that, thanks to the care with which he has been surrounded, and especially to that manifested by Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai in the palace, and also to a natural repugnance to what is impure, he has hitherto kept in the right path; and that he is most industrious, has got on well with his studies, and is addicted to manly sports and exercises. His pronunciation of English is not so good as might have been expected from the fact of his having from the first been taught by an English gentleman. This I attribute to the association of boys in the Maharaja's school who had learnt some English from natives. Their accent was and is bad. The Maharaja naturally has imitated their accent, and, notwithstanding Mr. Elliot's efforts, the result in this respect is not satisfactory. We must hope for improvement as time goes on. There are twelve fellow-scholars in the Maharaja's school. Of course the most anxious period of the Gaekwar's life is now before us. He has attained puberty. He was fourteen last March. Until he is eighteen the greatest care will be necessary to avoid *the one* evil which wrecks more than half the princes of India before they have attained

manhood. Our great reliance is on the watchfulness of the Maharani. So far all is well. I beg to record my high sense of the devotion of Mr. Elliot to his most important and interesting charge, and of the success which has generally attended his labors.

44. *Education. The Baroda City High School.*—(Paragraphs 299-372.) Baroda has an excellent high school, in which English and the Vernaculars are taught. The Administration has been fortunate in obtaining from England the services of Mr. Tait, a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, as a successor to Mr. Pope, who was drafted into the Educational service of the Imperial Government. The progress of the school has been satisfactory. A school was also opened during the year for the children of Europeans and Eurasians, for whom there was previously no education. Unfortunately the master, a European, was disabled by sickness before the end of the year, and has been obliged to go to Europe. His wife and daughter meanwhile carry on the work.

Anglo-Indian School.

45. *Vernacular Schools.*—There are 104 Vernacular schools in the Gaekwar's territory under State supervision, and three of these are private, receiving aid from the State. There has been a large increase to both schools and scholars during the year. The proportion of primary to superior schools is small. The greatest number of schools teach the language of the country, *viz.*, Guzerati. The schools are fairly distributed over the whole territory, except in the rich district of Nausari, where the number is now disproportionately small. The average number of scholars in the State and aided schools throughout the year was ten thousand, and there were about twelve thousand boys in about three hundred indigenous schools. Scholars of State and aided schools were 2 per cent. of the total population. The corresponding average percentage of the Bombay Presidency in 1875-76 was 1·10; of the Northern Division 1·17; of the Surat District 2·57; of the Kaira District 1·83; and of the Ahmedabad District 1·33. The population of the Baroda territory was two millions according to the census of 1872, and perhaps this is an under estimate. Rupees 1,17,595 were spent by the State during the 12 months ending on the 31st July 1877, and Rupees 7,551 were received in fees. There are three State schools for girls included in the above figures. At a distribution of prizes last February to the Baroda City Girls' School I was present, and the girls were required to

read and answer questions. I was much struck with the business-like way in which they responded. The girls were evidently subject to real, honest discipline. I believe that the educational work which is being carried on is sound.

46. *The Vernacular College of Science.*—An institution of much interest, and possibly of much importance, has been set on foot during the year. It is called the Vernacular College of Science, and its object is to teach science (medicine, engineering, and law) by means of the vernacular languages. A very able man (Mr. Bhalchandra) has been appointed principal, and there is a competent staff of teachers. There are a fair number of pupils to begin with, and there is no fear of there being any deficiency of future candidates for admission. The instruction appears to be very thorough and practical. The primary object is to train doctors, engineers and lawyers for the Baroda State. But, if the experiment succeeds, the effects will be felt beyond Baroda. Already there are several pupils from the adjacent British districts. The science imparted is primarily European, but it is also desired to combine with the European whatever is of value in Indian medical science. Gymnastics are cultivated.

47. *Medical. Appointment of Dr. Cody.*—(Paragraphs 375-398.) The appointment of Dr. Cody, of the Bombay Army Medical Service, as Durbar Physician, and Chief Medical Officer of the State occurred during the year. The organization of a Medical Department, which should provide relief for the population of the interior as well as at the capital, was commenced, and it will proceed gradually towards completion. There are now thirteen hospitals and dispensaries at work in various parts of the territory, besides one jail and six military hospitals and dispensaries. In addition, there is an efficient establishment for vaccination, the members of which vaccinated 56,472 persons, 93 per cent. of whom were successfully operated on as primary cases. Dr. Cody has written an interesting report, which is annexed to Sir Madava Row's report. The thanks of the Administration have been well earned by Dr. Cody.

48. *Palace Expenditure.*—(Paragraphs 399-404.) It is satisfactory that the Minister has been able, with the assistance of Her Highness the Maharani, to effect reductions in the palace expenditure to the amount of Rupees 1,60,000. This, it is believed, has been accomplished with all due regard to vested interests and prejudices.

49. *Land Revenue.*—(Paragraphs 405-418.) The fiscal divisions of the territory have been revised, and the police charges have been made conterminous with them. The revenue establishments have been recast to meet the requirements of the existing state of things. The village accountants have been reorganized everywhere except in the Amreli Mahals. It would have been satisfactory to have had some information about the collection of the land revenue,—the demands, collections and balances,—and more particularly about the outstanding arrears of revenue from the time of the ex-Maharaja. The absence of this information is probably due to the imperfect returns sent in by the subordinate Revenue Officers, most of whom are the old servants of the State and therefore unused to the precision which the Minister is now everywhere enforcing. The financial statement, further on, shows the aggregate receipts of land revenue during the year to have been Rupees 89,01,615, and of this sum about 6½ lakhs are stated to be on account of arrears. It would also have been gratifying to know the precise extent to which new wells have been sunk and the nature and amount of the aid given by the State. There were the strongest fears that a widespread famine would fall on these territories when the official year expired, and considerable distress at that time existed. Happily rain fell in time, and this fear was dispelled. The revenue assessment is, I believe, generally fair. No doubt it is higher than in the neighbouring British districts, but the system of collection is more elastic than ours, and the people are said to be not less prosperous than they are under British rule. Certainly the agriculturists that one sees have a well-to-do appearance. Hardly ever does a complaint reach me in connection with the revenue.

50. The harvests during the year under report were good.

51. *Customs.*—(Paragraphs 419-435.) As in matters connected with the irregular force, so in regard to the customs, which partake largely of the nature of transit duties, is much difficulty experienced in ascertaining what the existing state of affairs is. This difficulty arises from the former system of farming the collection of these revenues. It is obvious that until the full details of the matter have been lai' open, it is impossible to reform. During the past year, however, a very large reform was made in the customs duties of the central, or Baroda, block of territory. Hundreds of customs posts which studded the country and offered obstacles to trade in every direction, have been abolished, and a series of

posts has been established round the frontiers only. The tariff of duties on imports was much simplified and reduced, and the duties on exports were abolished with about seven exceptions. Private and unauthorized levies of duty by individuals have been stopped. The loss to the revenue of the State by this reform was nearly Rupees 90,000. Certain transit duties in Amreilli were abolished, as a preliminary, it may be hoped to the abolition of the rest; the levy of such duties being anomalous in Kathiawar, where they do not exist save in the Gaekwar's possessions. The introduction of a reform in the other parts of the territory, equally beneficial with that adopted in the central division, may soon be expected. The income derived by the State from customs duties during the year was ten lakhs of rupees.

52. *Opium.*—(Paragraphs 436-443.) The revenue derived from opium amounted to two and a half lakhs of rupees during the year. The item of Rupees 1,73,172, which forms part of this income, and which is quoted in paragraph 436 of the Minister's report, is the fee levied by the Baroda Administration on Baroda grown opium which is exported to Ahmedabad, where it pays the British pass duty to enable it to be sent to China. There is undoubtedly a great deal of smuggling from Baroda territory into British districts of opium grown in Baroda, and of Malwa opium which finds its way into Guzerat without having paid any tax to the British Government. The whole question of opium as it affects Baroda has lately been reported on by me, and the papers are now before the Government of Bombay.

53. *Forests.*—(Paragraphs 451-458.) There are extensive forests in the Nausari Division, roughly estimated to cover 600 square miles. They contain superior trees, such as teak and blackwood, and the bamboo. They have heretofore been altogether neglected by the State, and have been sadly maltreated. The Minister got a competent native gentleman from the Forest Department under the Bombay Government, who has examined the forests and written a report on them. What revenue was derived from them in past years it has not been possible to ascertain. Under proper conservancy, the Minister estimates that they may yield a lakh of rupees a year. Pending the adoption of a proper system of management, they have been closed against felling.

54. *Mint.*—(Paragraphs 459-465.) The rough Baroda Mint still continues to turn out rupees of a very inferior

character. The opportunities for counterfeiting are thus abundant. A proposal was submitted to the Government of India in the month of February 1876 for supplying Baroda with coin from the Bombay Mint, but there are believed to be difficulties in the way of complying with the proposal, and no orders have yet been received. The subject is of great importance to Baroda, and if arrangements cannot be made at the British Mint, Baroda should provide itself with suitable machinery for striking coins of a superior description. The variations in the value of the Baroda rupee plead strongly for an assimilation of the Baroda coinage to that of British India, and for its coins being made a legal tender in British India under the Native Coinage Act, 1876. Baroda derived a profit of Rupees 48,000 during the year as seigniorage on the operations of her mint.

55. *Financial Statement.*—(Paragraphs 466-490.) For the first time since the accession of the present Administration a statement of the income and expenditure of the State has been prepared. It is admittedly imperfect, both in regard to the classification of items and the value of the amounts. The Baroda and the British rupees are not discriminated. The State receives income in both descriptions of rupee, and the British rupee is intrinsically more valuable than the Baroda rupee, the proportion being 100 British rupees to 114-9½ Baroda rupees. Still, a fair calculation can be made. The bulk of the income is paid in Baroda rupees. The total income during the year ending on the 31st July 1877 was Rupees 1,24,78,802, and the expenditure was Rupees 1,04,24,385, leaving a surplus of Rupees 20,54,417. The cash balance in the treasury was Rupees 67 lakhs, and there are 102 lakhs and 22 thousand of Government 4 per cent. paper invested in the joint names of the Agent to the Governor-General and the Minister. I say that this is the amount because Rupees 19,50,000, money sufficient to buy 20 lakhs and 22 thousand of Government promissory notes, were contributed to the recent loan during the year under report, and the notes are under preparation in the Account Department at Bombay. The investment having been made during the year of report, it is preferable to regard it as completed during the year, and the more so that interest is payable from the date of payment of the principal. Thus the finances are in a satisfactory state. But Sir Madava Row has very properly shown that there is no policy of accumulation of money that may feed future extravagance. There is ample employment to be found within a short time

for all the surplus cash, after setting aside a sufficient reserve for famines and other emergencies.

56. The Minister has made observations on several of the items of receipt and expenditure. He has mentioned several of the large public works, or classes of public works, that have to be undertaken, and the enumeration shows that all branches of the public service are duly considered. He alludes to the probability of a new palace being required for the Gaekwar. Some explanation is due about this. Strange as it may sound, there is not a decent place of residence for the royal family. The old palace in the city, where they generally live, is composed of a perfect maze of small, crowded and ill-ventilated rooms. The number of apartments available for them is small. The whole place is so profuse in evil smells, that there is always anxiety about the health of the inmates. And there seems to be no possibility of rendering the palace healthy, as it is permeated by old drains which are not removable or accessible. The building is very unsafe from age, and it would be a good thing if it were to tumble down without hurting any one? Then there is the Nazar Bagh palace, adjoining the old palace. This was built by Mulhar Rao and it is a handsome pile. But it affords no private accommodation whatever, nor is it possible to supply such accommodation. Thirdly, there is the Moti Bagh, which is simply a small house in a nice garden near the city. This affords a pleasant change to the Maharaja, his mother and sister, but it is absolutely too small for a permanent abode. Fourthly, there is the Makarpura palace seven miles away from the city, standing by itself in the open country. Her Highness the Maharani will not go to it, because her husband, the late Maharaja Khandi Rao, died there. But even if there were no objection on this score, the building is solely available for public life. The houses for private use, and which Maharaja Khandi Rao erected in close proximity to it, were all pulled down by Mulhar Rao, preparatory to the demolition of the palace, to spite the memory of his brother. And this palace is too far away from the city for an habitual residence. There is no other building of any sort available in addition to the above. There is, therefore, an apparent want of a new palace in a healthy locality, near the city, and Major Mant, R.E., will, it is hoped, shortly come to Baroda in order to consult on the subject. If it is decided that a palace should be built, the matter will be reported for the orders of the Government of India.

57.* *Great Trigonometrical Survey.*—It is to be regretted that no return has been sent in of the work done during the field season of 1876-77 by the Great Trigonometrical Survey in connection with the topographical survey of the Baroda territories which I intimated in my last report was in progress. In September 1876 a report was received showing that 663 square miles had been surveyed in the previous field season, but there was no information received in 1877. The work has been going on. The recent death of Lieutenant Gibbs, of the Royal Engineers, who was in charge of the party principally concerned with Baroda, is much to be deplored. He carried on his work with the good will of the people.

58. *Her Highneess the Maharani.*—(Paragraph 493.) I cordially endorse the expressions of gratitude to Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai used by the Minister. Her Highness can always be relied on for a sensible and temperate opinion, and she has continued to lend the force of her position to furthering the ends of an enlightened administration.

59. *Sir Madava Row.*—Sir Madava Row's report speaks sufficiently clearly for the work he has done. His industry is unceasing, his ability remarkable. The work he does is honest work and not for show, and his principal coadjutors are imbued with his spirit. The State could not be in better hands, and what has been accomplished appears to me to be as much as could have been expected.

60. *Superior Officers.*—(Paragraphs 491-495.) The thanks are well deserved which he has given to the various officers named in his report. In Khan Bahadoors Kazi Shahabudin, Pestonjee Jehangeer, and Cursetjee Rustomjee he has most valuable colleagues and assistants. The Naib Dewan, Rao Bahadur Venaik Rao Janardhan Kirtane, has continued to merit the confidence of the Minister.

61. I now proceed to the Administration Reports of the Assistant Agents to the Governor-General at Amreli and Dwarka.

62. *The Amreli Mahal's Report by Captain R. G. Mayne appended.*—The report on the Gaekwar's Amreli Mahals in Kathiawar, which contains 237 villages, is written by Captain R. G. Mayne. The year was favorable, so far as

* Since this report was written, information has been received that, during the field season of 1876-77, 1,169 square miles of Baroda territory were topographically surveyed; 826 square miles of country were prepared for topography; and 150 miles of the Baroda State boundary were traversed, the topography of which had been completed in previous years—P.S.M.

the harvested crops were concerned. There is an increase in sugar cultivation, but the system of division of the produce between the State and the cultivators, called battai, needs revision. In short, both Amreli and Okhamandal demand a visit from the Minister or Kazi Shahabudin in order to give an impetus to many urgent administrative reforms. Now that Sir Madava Row is beginning to get clear of the network of business by which he has been confined to Baroda, I have no doubt that he will take an early opportunity of visiting the outlying portions of His Highness' dominions.

63. Captain Mayne is on excellent terms with the officers of the Kathiawar Political Agency with whom he is brought into official contact, and also with the local Gaekwar officials.

64. *The new Police.*—The organization of the new police was begun before the close of the year, and Captain Mayne fears that the men enlisted for the higher grades by the Subah and Police Naib Subah are not of the right stamp. I have no doubt that this criticism is just. The fact is, that there are large numbers of men employed in the irregular force and in the Sehbandi or civil corps, who render no appreciable service to the State, and whom it is now desired to make useful, if possible, in the police. Still, the men in the higher grades should be selected with reference to their present capacity; and I have requested the Minister's attention to the point. I do not consider that Captain Mayne's suggestion to draft men from the Dhari battalion for this purpose is a good one, and I know that the Minister is not disposed to adopt it.

65. *The Dhari Battalion.*—The Dhari battalion is maintained at Dhari in the Amreli Mahals. It is an excellent regiment, consisting of 491 native officers and men, and it was commanded during the year by Captain F. Nissen, a European, under the superintendence of Captain Grant, the Boundary Commissioner for Amreli. The Office of Boundary Commissioner having been recently abolished, the work being finished, the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General exercises supervision over the regiment, pending the adoption of some permanent arrangement. The duties performed by the regiment are generally the furnishing guards, and the escort of treasure, and, in exceptional circumstances, such as the existence of a band of outlaws, patrolling the roads and country. There is a regimental school, through which all privates are required to pass before they can get promotion. The largest number of the men are Hindoostanis, then come Mahrattas, and then Afghans.

66. *Roads.*—Information has been collected about some necessary roads in Amreli, but the subject has been laid aside by the Minister for the present, until the course of the railways projectedin Kathiawar has been settled.

67. *Other matters.*—There are many other subjects of interest alluded to in Captain Mayne's report. They need not be specified here. They relate to administrative details which can only be dealt with by the Minister, and they show the great importance of a visit being paid by Sir Madava Row to the country.

68. *The Okhamandal Report by Captain W. Scott, appended.*—Captain Scott's report on Okhamandal has now to be considered. The report is too long, and it deals with some matters which do not find a proper place in such a document.

69. *Village Accountants.*—Dissatisfaction is expressed in paragraph 5 with an arrangement which has been made by the Administration at Baroda for replacing some so-called revenue Thanadars by village accountants (talatis). The arrangement is made in conformity with similar arrangements elsewhere, and the objections made to it do not appear to me to be well founded.

70. Allusion is made in paragraph 11 to an old case which is said to have been pending before the political representative of the British Government at Baroda since 1874; but no records were found at Baroda, and Captain Scott has been desired to send copies of them with a view to disposal.

71. *Land Revenue.*—Captain Scott gives a sad account of the state of the land revenue. Fortunately it is not the cultivators who are the losers, but the State. A revenue survey is no doubt required, and Sir Madava Row is quite alive to this fact, not only as regards Okhamandal but also for the rest of the Gaekwar's possessions. But everything cannot be done at once.

72. *Police.*—The police and military duties of the province are performed by the Okha battalion of His Highness the Gaekwar, the head-quarters of which are at Dwarka.

73. *Authority of Assistant Agent to the Governor-General over Waghers.*—The Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Okhamandal exercises authority delegated by the Gaekwar Government over all Wagher, Rajput and Wadhel castes in criminal matters, and he watches generally the interests of these classes, who are of a turbulent disposition. There is a small party of the Okha regiment,

consisting of a non-commissioned officer and three privates, in each village inhabited by Waghers, whose duty it is to keep the peace and take a roll-call of the Waghers morning and evening. The Assistant Agent to the Governor-General disposes of cases of extradition conjointly with the local Gaekwar authority (the Wahiwatdar). The files of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General are very clear.

74. *Outrage committed by a Fakir and a Wagher.*—In September 1876 a murderous assault was made by a Mahomedan Fakir, an outlaw, aided by his brother and two Waghers on a party of innocent cultivators of the Memon caste. Three of the Memons were wounded with swords and recovered, and a fourth was wounded and died of his wounds a few days afterwards. Two of the assailants at once went into outlawry, *viz.*, the Fakir and a Wagher. Great fear was felt lest they should attract other Waghers and thus form a band of roaming outlaws; but owing to the measures adopted by Captain Scott the danger was averted, and after three months the two men were captured and tried. One was hanged and the other sentenced to transportation for life. An account of the case is given in paragraph 29 of Captain Scott's report. Captain Scott deserves much credit for the successful way in which he managed the whole business.

75. *Jail.*—There is a jail at Dwarka which is under the general supervision of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General. The existing building is unsuitable. A good plan for a new jail has been sanctioned. The daily average number of prisoners is between 30 and 40. This is one of the eight district jails mentioned by the Minister.

76. *The Okha Battalion.*—The Okha battalion is the best regiment in the Gaekwar's service. There is also a Company of a British Native Infantry always stationed at Dwarka. The Assistant Agent to the Governor-General is ex-officio commandant of the Okha battalion, and the Adjutant is Mr. Harrison, an English gentleman in the service of the Gaekwar. The state of the regiment is quite satisfactory. Its strength is 460 men and Native officers. Captain Scott has the satisfaction of witnessing the benefit of a school which he was mainly instrumental in establishing during the year under report for the use of the regiment.

77. *The Waghers.*—It is satisfactory to learn that the Waghers show a greater disposition to cultivation. They get land on very easy terms. There are probably not more than fifteen hundred adult male Waghers, all told. Their attach-

ment to the arts of cultivation is very easily broken when the least pressure occurs from the failure of rain. As a body they are also heavily involved in debt. And thus it happens that almost every year some special measures have to be adopted for tiding them over their difficulty of finding a subsistence. It thus becomes a matter of importance not only to continue the encouragment which is already given them to cultivate, but also to put them in the way of earning money by independent labor. In Okhamandal the only labor to which they can be put, except agriculture, is on works provided by the State for their relief. It is obviously undesirable to be thus perpetually finding charitable employment for them; but the difficulty is that they cannot, owing to their thievish propensities, be allowed to roam the country at pleasure. A party of ten of them was enlisted in the Gaekwar's police in the Northern Division during the year, and they are doing well; but it was necessary to give them higher pay than the ordinary rate to induce them to accept this service. I have advised the Minster to enlist more of them in the same service. And I am also endeavouring to get a party of them taken on to the railway works of the Ahmedabad extension. It is desirable to get them to see the benefit of honest labor. This being once understood, the probability is that they will the more readily take to cultivation in their own country. The proposal, however, made by Captain Scott that the State should pay off their debts and recover the amount by easy instalments cannot be supported.

78. *Rainfall, &c.*—The rainfall in Okhamandal during the year under report was 10·33 inches, or rather above the average, but it was badly distributed and the crops suffered. Relief works were opened by the State for the Waghers during 1876, but they were closed in June of that year, when the monsoon broke. One of the principal works was a metalled road 24 miles long and 18 feet wide, which has been completed. Captain Scott has happily been able to get about three thousand trees planted and growing in this treeless country in connection with the relief works.

79. *Education.*—A good account is given of the progress of education in this remote district. A new library was erected from a design prepared by Captain Scott.

80. There are many subjects relating to the civil administration touched on in Captain Scott's report which I have not considered it necessary to mention here. The

remarks made by Captain Scott may be of use to Sir Madava Row, who has been informed regarding them.

81. *General remarks.*—The reports by Raja Sir Madava Row, and by Captains Mayne and Scott, having been thus reviewed, there are a few remarks of a general nature to be made.

82. *Reduction of British Troops at Baroda.*—Arrangements were made during the year for effecting a considerable reduction in the number of British troops cantoned at Baroda. This reduction has since been effected.

83. *Postal service.*—There is a tolerably well-extended branch of the British postal service in the Baroda territories, not only for towns but for villages. There have been several additions made to this service during the past year, and there is believed to be room for the greater diffusion of this benefit. Much seems to depend on the activity and interest of the Postal Inspectors, who are the persons to make suggestions in this direction. It would be advantageous to have a yearly return of the British postal establishment, and I shall ask the Postmaster-General of Bombay to favor me with one in future, and to encourage his Inspectors to promote the extension of the postal service. The permission of the Baroda Administration should of course be asked to each extension, and there is no reason to anticipate anything but a hearty acceptance to proposals of this kind. The Baroda State benefits without any outlay. It is desirable, however, that the employés of the postal department in Baroda should, as far as possible, be Baroda subjects. The British postal department doubtless desires to extend its operations as much as possible, the only condition being that its lines shall pay. I believe that the working of the department has heretofore been conducted with great smoothness, and without any complications with the people of the State.

84. *Sugar, experiment.*—In my last report allusion was made to an experiment for making clarified sugar. The experiment was continued in October and November 1876 at Nausari. The two Punjab sugar makers were employed, but they arrived when the crop had almost been all cut, and therefore the price of the juice of the cane was far higher than it would have been had they been earlier in the field. Still the result, so far as the outturn of good sugar was concerned, was satisfactory, and a calculation was made which showed also the financial success of the trial. Considerable interest was excited, and merchants from Bombay came to

Nausari to see the process. The Sir desai of Nausari, a large landholder, asked for two Punjab men for the season (September to November) of 1877 on his own account. In due time these men came, together with two others who were to make a large and final experiment on behalf of the State, for Sir Madava Row had agreed to spend up to 8,000 Rupees on the experiment. Unfortunately the sugar-cane crop this year has almost failed at Nausari, and there was no alternative but to defer the proceedings till next year (1878). It has been proved that the Nausari cane yields excellent sugar. The only point that has to be settled is, whether it is commercially profitable to make clarified sugar instead of goor (molasses).

85. *Police Detective Officer.*—Rao Bahadur Gajanan Vithal, the Inspector of Police at Ahmedabad, has remained at Baroda throughout the year, with a small party of policemen, as a general watcher and detective. His presence is most valuable, both to the Minister and to the Agent to the Governor-General.

86. *Notice of Assistants to the Agent to the Governor-General.*—Captain F. H. Jackson, my Assistant at Baroda, deserves my cordial thanks for the help he has afforded me, and for the satisfactory way in which he carried on the duties of my office during my absence. I beg also to record my acknowledgments to my other Assistants, Captains R. G. Mayne and W. Scott.

THE MINISTER'S REPORT FOR 1876-77.

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DEWAN'S CUTCHERRY,
BARODA, 11*th December* 1877.

MEMORANDUM.

Introductory.—This is the second year of progress to be reviewed. In my memorandum on the administration for 1875-76, a sketch was given of the objects aimed at, of the principles to be followed, and of the action initiated. The present memorandum will, I trust, show that His Highness' Government has loyally pursued those objects, conformed to those principles, and continued that action.

2. After much discussion and consideration, it was decided that our official year should be the interval between the 1st of August and the 31st of July. This year has, accordingly, been substituted for the fluctuating Sumvat year. Simple as this change may at first seem, its practical adoption entailed many difficulties in adjusting payments and accounts. These difficulties were surmounted, and some blind opposition from those whose motto is immobility, and who suspect something sinister in every new measure, was overcome. The change will facilitate administration in some respects and simplify the collection, the comparison, and the discussion of statistical information, information which I am now better enabled to present than in connexion with my first memorandum.

3. Without unduly encumbering this memorandum, statistics will be pretty copiously given under several heads of the following review. These statistics may well be regarded as generally correct, though it is yet too early to expect that they should be altogether free from minor inaccuracies. Those who have actually worked at such statistics well know how doubts and difficulties not unfrequently arise in the processes of collection, and classification, and how variously those doubts and difficulties are solved for themselves by the various officials concerned. Many successive steps of approximation are obviously necessary before statistical returns come up to the required standard.

4. To these few introductory remarks, I will add one more which seems necessary in the circumstances. This review of the past year's administration will, of course, afford some materials to the Residency authorities for framing their own Report to their superiors. But it is intended to subserve some other objects also. It is intended to be of some present and future use to His Highness' Government, to his officers and servants, and to his subjects in general. It is hoped that it will interest or instruct the Maharaja when he comes of age. It is intended collaterally to enable other Native Princes to note what progress is being made here under favorable auspices, and what principles guide that progress, because it is very desirable that these Princes should interchange information, and also because the conduct of one Native State naturally interests and influences another far more than the example of Kingdoms and Empires with which these States can scarcely compare themselves. When thus the review is designed to subserve this plurality of purposes, my exposition and remarks must inevitably become somewhat longer than they would be if only one end were in view.

5. *The Maharaja's visit to Delhi.*—This was a very important event in the life of the young Maharaja. From it His Highness reaped much pleasure, much instruction, and much advantage. The long railway journey, by a special train throughout, brought before him a succession of new countries, new peoples, and new scenes. He was enabled to gratify himself with the sight of the architectural splendours of such cities as Delhi, Agra and Benares. He had the opportunity to bathe in the Ganges, the Jumna and the Nerbudda, which are held in deep veneration by the Hindus. The Gaekwar met Scindia and Holkar at Delhi for the first time after the memorable struggle at Puniput. He met also and mingled with such Princes as His Highness the Nizam and His Highness of Mysore. Above all, he met for the first time the present Viceroy of India, and was present at the greatest and most brilliant gathering India has ever witnessed through her long and chequered history. The Gaekwar of Baroda was one of the most conspicuous figures at the Imperial Assemblage.

6. It seems desirable, therefore, to place on record a brief narrative of such an event.

7. In compliance with the Viceroy's invitation, His Highness the Maharaja set out by special train from Baroda a little after 4 P. M. on the 7th of December 1876. Her Highness the Maharani Jumna Bai and the little Princess Thura Bai accompanied His Highness.

8. At the special request of His Highness, Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I., the Governor-General's Agent, did His Highness the pleasure of his company throughout the journey to and from Delhi. Mr. Melvill's Assistant, Captain R. G. Mayne, had preceded the party to Delhi in view to preliminary arrangements there. Captain Mayne travelled with His Highness while returning from the Imperial Assemblage.

9. Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, Dr. T. Cody, and Colonel and Mrs. Coles, were among His Highness' suite.

10. The Dewan Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., was, of course, with His Highness; and there were many other Native Sirdars, officers and dignitaries.

11. The special train consisted of the Maharaja's own splendid State carriage, of four first class carriages besides, of two of the second class, of eight of the third class, and of nine waggons and trucks.

12. Fortunately, the Nerbudda bridge which had been shattered by an extraordinary flood, had just been replaced by a temporary structure. By this means His Highness' special was enabled to cross that great river without delay or interruption.

13. The train reached Nowsari the same day at 9-35 P.M. A Durbar was held for a few minutes close to the station to receive the principal officers and inhabitants of this interesting Gaekwari town who had assembled with great demonstrations of loyalty to do honor to their Maharaja. After this the train passed on.

14. On the 8th of December, at 5-15 A.M., the train arrived at the Dadur junction, where a few minutes were occupied in changing engines, &c. Proceeding onward, we reached Kallian at 7 A.M. The party rested here until 2 P.M., when the train started again.

15. On the 9th of December we arrived at Khundwa at 8-45 A.M. The local officers were duly present at the station to receive the Maharaja. The Indore Minister, Dewan Bahadoor R. Rughoonath Row, and other officers, were also present.

16. The party were accommodated in tents close to the station, where we rested until evening. The train again started at 6-35 P.M.

17. On the 10th of December, at 9-10 A.M., the train drew up at Jubbulpoor, and His Highness was received at the platform by the local officers with the usual marks of honor. In the afternoon the sights of the city were seen.

18. On the 11th of December the journey was resumed, the train starting from Jubbulpoor at 9 A.M. We reached Allahabad at 8 P.M., a late and inconvenient hour. His Highness put up at the Palace of the Maharaja of Benares, which had been kindly placed at our disposal.

19. On the 12th of December His Highness left Allahabad under the usual salute and other marks of honor, the train starting at 10 A.M. We arrived at Etawah at 8 P.M. The local authorities rendered every assistance to make the party comfortable.

20. On the 13th of December, at 9 P.M., the train left Etawah.

21. On the 14th of December, precisely at 7 A.M., we safely reached Delhi, our grand destination. The morning was excessively cold, at least, this was the feeling of those who had come from Baroda latitudes. His Highness was received at the station according to the following programme :—

"On the occasion of the arrival at Delhi of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda on Thursday, the 14th day of December 1876, at 7 A.M. (Madras time), His Highness will be met at the East Indian Railway Station by the Commissioner of Delhi, the Officer Commanding the Station, with his Staff, Major Henderson, an Attache of the Foreign Department, an Officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department and a District Superintendent of Police.

"A Guard of Honor will be drawn up at the Railway Station, and will present arms as His Highness enters his carriage.

"One of the Viceroy's carriages will be in waiting to convey His Highness to his camp, whither he will be accompanied by an Attache of the Foreign Department, and escorted by a troop of cavalry.

"A Guard of Honor will be drawn up at the Gaekwar's camp, and will present arms as His Highness alights from his carriage.

"A salute of 21 guns will be fired from a battery drawn up at the Gaekwar's camp on the arrival of His Highness.

"Full dress uniform will be worn."

"(Sd.) F. C. DAUKES,

"*Secy. to the Executive Committee for the Imperial Assemblage.*"

22. His Highness' own troops and body-guard and elephants were also present at the Station to receive him, they having marched under the command of Colonel Hykoop direct from Baroda by the Rajpootana route and arrived a little before ourselves.

23. His Highness proceeded to his encampment at some distance from the Railway Station. The whole party were accommodated in tents which were pitched in sufficient numbers and of the requisite sizes. A very large area had been considerately assigned to us by the British authorities concerned, and it was immediately to the north of the encamping grounds allotted to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Excellent arrangements had been made for our comfort by Mr. M. P. Tuback, our Agent, who had preceded us several weeks before.

24. Our encampment was one of the largest, and consisted of about 1,046 men, 172 horses, 10 elephants, and bullocks and camels.

25. With the natural advantage of pure air and water, and with the most careful sanitary arrangements enforced by our Durbar Physician and Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Cody, the large party enjoyed good health.

26. Our encampment had great attractions for the immense number of people gathered at Delhi. We had gone there with a determination to contribute our contingent to the splendour of the occasion in token of attachment and devotion to the great Queen about to be proclaimed Empress. Our superb elephants surmounted with gold and silver seats, our gold and silver guns for firing salutes, our gold and silver carriages, and other objects of the sort, constantly gathered crowds, both of Europeans and Natives. Many were eager to obtain a glimpse of a Native Prince who is the greatest favorite of fortune modern times have seen. Many were anxious to behold the resplendent gems which adorned his person and with which he seemed to Dr. Russell "a crystallized rainbow."

27. His Highness' early arrival at Delhi enabled him to see the many sights in and about that famous Mogul capital at leisure and with the requisite explanations.

28. His Highness met friends and made new acquaintances. Among the former may be mentioned Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., whose name will for ever be associated with the new order of things inaugurated at Baroda. Among the latter may be mentioned His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. With these and other distinguished personages His Highness exchanged friendly visits.

29. On the 23rd of December His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Delhi. His Highness the Gaekwar, accompanied by the Agent of the Governor-General and the Minister, went to the Railway Station and joined the brilliant crowd of assembled Princes and Chiefs who were awaiting the Viceregal train. Mutual introductions took place, and the Gaekwar of Baroda became personally acquainted with Rulers whom he could otherwise have had no chance of meeting. His Highness was one of the first to greet the Viceroy on His Excellency's alighting from the train.

30. On the 25th of December a deputation consisting of the Foreign Secretary, the Officer Commanding Delhi, an Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy, and an Attaché, called at His Highness' camp to enquire after His Highness' health on the part of His Excellency the Viceroy.

31. On the 26th of December His Highness called on His Excellency the Viceroy at 3-50 P.M. On this occasion the following programme was followed :—

" At 3-50 P.M., on Tuesday, the 26th December 1876, the Viceroy will receive the visit of the Maharaja Syajee Rao Gaekwar.

" The Maharaja will proceed to the Viceroy's Camp accompanied by the Political officer on duty with His Highness and attended by nine of his principal attendants.

" His Highness will be escorted from his camp by a party of cavalry.

" An officer of the Foreign Department and two Aides-de-Camp will meet the Maharaja at a distance of about 500 yards from the Viceregal Camp.

" The Foreign Secretary and the Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, will meet His Highness as he alights from his carriage, and conduct him to His Excellency's presence.

" The Viceroy will receive His Highness at the edge of the carpet, and will conduct him to a seat at his right hand. On the right of the Maharaja will sit the Political officer on duty with His Highness, and His Highness' attendants according to their rank. On the left of the Viceroy will sit the Foreign Secretary, the Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, the Foreign Under-Secretary, and His Excellency's Personal Staff.

After a few minutes' conversation, the attendants will be introduced by the Political officer on duty with the Maharaja, and will present nuzzurs of five Gold Mohurs each, which will be touched and remitted.

" The gifts which are to be presented to the Maharaja in the name of the Empress will next be brought forward, and conferred by the Viceroy upon His Highness.

" Uttur and pan will then be given to the Maharaja by the Viceroy himself, to the principal attendants by the Foreign Secretary, and to the others by the Foreign Under-Secretary.

" The ceremonies at reception will be repeated at His Highness' departure.

" A salute of 21 guns will be fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharaja.

" The Grand Street of the Camp will be lined by Cavalry.

" A Guard of Honor drawn up in front of the Viceroy's tents will present arms as His Highness passes.

" A Band will be in attendance.

" Full dress uniform will be worn.

" (Sd.) F. HENVEY,
" *Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
Foreign Dept."

32. The interview with His Excellency the Viceroy was most satisfactory. In the course of it His Excellency presented to His

Highness the Banner and the Imperial Gold Medal in the name of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress.

33. On the 29th of December at 2-40 P.M., His Excellency the Viceroy paid a return visit to His Highness. The following programme was followed:—

"At 2-40 P.M., on Friday, the 29th of December 1876, the Viceroy, escorted by the Body-guard and Cavalry, will pay a return visit to the Gaekwar of Baroda.

"The Foreign Secretary, the Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, the General Officer Commanding the Viceroy's escort with his Personal Staff, the Viceroy's Private and Military Secretaries, the Foreign Under-Secretary, and His Excellency's Personal Staff will accompany the Viceroy.

"At 2-25 P.M. four principal officers of the Baroda State will meet His Excellency at the Viceregal tents. The Maharaja accompanied by a Political officer will meet the Viceroy as he alights from his carriage, and will conduct His Excellency to the tent of reception, where His Highness will lead His Excellency to a seat at his right hand.

"On the right of the Viceroy will sit the Foreign Secretary, the Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, the General Officer Commanding the Viceroy's escort, the Viceroy's Private and Military Secretaries, the Foreign Under-Secretary, His Excellency's Personal Staff, and the General's Personal Staff. On the left of the Maharaja will sit the Political officer on duty with His Highness and the Minister and Nobles of the Maharaja according to their rank.

"After a few minutes' conversation the Minister and the Nobles of the Maharaja will be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Political officer on duty with the Maharaja.

"The Minister and Nobles will present the usual nuzzur of five Gold Mohurs each, which will be touched and remitted.

"The ceremony of presenting a tributary offering on the part of the Gaekwar is dispensed with.

"At parting uttur and pan will be presented to the Viceroy, the Foreign Secretary, and the Agent to the Governor-General, by the Maharaja himself, and by the Minister to the other officers present.

"The ceremonies attending the Viceroy's arrival will be repeated on His Excellency's departure.

"A Royal Salute will be fired at His Excellency's arrival and departure.

"A Guard of Honor will be present at the Maharaja's Camp.

"Full dress uniform will be worn.

"(Sd.) F. HENVEY,
"*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
Foreign Dept."

34. It was in the course of this visit that His Excellency the Viceroy informed His Highness that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to confer on His Highness the title of Ferzand-i-Khasi Dowlat-i-

Inglishia. His Excellency before departing visited Her Highness the Maharani Jumna Bai in her apartment.

35. On the 1st of January 1877, the grand Imperial Assemblage was held. The Maharaja and suite, accompanied by the Agent of the Governor-General, were on the spot a little before noon. They took their seat nearly at the centre of the amphitheatre and by the side of His Highness the Nizam. They thus were directly in front of His Excellency the Viceroy. The ceremony itself which was consummated on the occasion need not be here described, as the particulars are so well known.

36. In the evening, His Highness, accompanied by Captain R. G. Mayne and Raja Sir Madava Row, was present at the reception by His Excellency the Viceroy.

37. On the 2nd of January Her Highness the Maharani Jumna Bai and her little daughter, Thara Bai, accompanied by Mrs. Coles, paid a visit to Her Excellency Lady Lytton at 11 A.M.

38. On the 3rd of January Her Excellency Lady Lytton paid a visit to Her Highness Jumna Bai at 11 A.M.

39. The same day, about noon, Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., Mr. Vinayek Rao J. Kirtane, the Naib Dewan, and the Nawab Mir Kamal-ud-din Hussein Khan, waited on His Excellency the Viceroy and had the honor of receiving each an Imperial Medal from His Excellency's hands. This appears the appropriate place to mention that, in connexion with the Imperial Assemblage, the following titles were graciously conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy on the officers of the Baroda State :—

Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., Prime Minister, the title of *Raja*.

Kazi Shahabudin, Financial Minister, the title of *Khan Bahadoor*.

Mr. Pestonji Jehanghir, Minister in charge of Military and Settlement Departments, the title of *Khan Bahadoor*.

Mr. Vinayek Rao J. Kirtane, Naib Dewan, the title of *Rao Bahadoor*.

Mr. Cursetji Rustomji, Chief Justice, the title of *Khan Bahadoor*.

Each of these officers has received an Imperial medal.

40. On the 4th of January, His Highness the Maharaja called on His Excellency the Viceroy in the afternoon to take leave. The interview was specially gratifying, and His Highness brought away from it several tokens of the Viceroy's personal friendship and goodwill, which tokens have taken their place among the most valued heirlooms of the Gaekwar House.

41. The particulars of all that passed between the Viceroy and the Maharaja were eagerly sought out and scanned by the Officers, Sirdars, Dignitaries and people of the Baroda State, who became convinced that their country and their Maharaja enjoy the *Meherbani* of the great Lord Saheb, a circumstance which has had an excellent political effect.

42. The same evening His Highness witnessed from the Jumma Musjid the grand display of fireworks, which concluded the great ceremonial.

43. On the 5th of January His Highness was present at the grand Military Review. The same day His Excellency the Viceroy left Delhi.

44. The few following days were occupied in receiving and making visits, and also in seeing what sights yet remained to see.

45. On the 9th of January the Maharaja and suite left Delhi at 8 P.M., the customary marks of honor being paid to him on the occasion.

46. On the 10th of January we reached Agra at 7 A.M., under a salute fired from the Fort, and put up close to the River Jumna. Raja Sir Madava Row called on His Excellency the Viceroy at special request and had a long interview on matters of business. At this city a halt was made of five days. In this interval, His Highness saw all the sights of the place, the Taj of world-wide celebrity being of course among the number. Her Highness the Maharani visited the ancient shrines at Muthra, Gokul, and Brindavan.

47. On the 14th of January, at 8 P.M., His Highness' special Train left Agra, and,

48. On the 15th, a little after 7 A.M., we arrived at Lucknow, where we halted that day and the next. All the interesting sights were seen. Here the Palace of the Maharaja of Kapparthala was kindly placed at our disposal, and all his establishment were assiduous in providing for our comfort.

49. On the 16th we left Lucknow at 11 P.M.

50. On the 17th we reached Allahabad at 9 A.M., the Maharaja being received with all customary honors. Again was the Palace of the Maharaja of Benares kindly made available for the party. Our stay at Allahabad extended to the 20th, as Their Highnesses had to perform several religious ceremonies, Allahabad being the venerated Prayaug of the Hindus.

51. On the 21st of January we left Allahabad at 10 A.M. and reached Benares at 4 P.M. the same day. Here, the magnificent Palace of His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram was most kindly lent to us, and all his establishment, under the direction of Dr. Lazarus, were most assiduous in providing for our comfort and convenience. At Benares we had to make the long stay of ten days, during which Their Highnesses paid their devotions at the principal temples, bathed in the Ganges, performed expensive rites, and made liberal donations to the learned and the pious. Justice was done also to the remarkable sights of the place. Visits were exchanged with the Maharaja of Benares. All the Gaekwari people blessed the Imperial Assemblage the more because it gave them the opportunity to make this visit to *Kasi*, the most ancient and the most holy of the seats of the Arian race.

52. On the 31st of January, at 4 P.M., our Special Train moved out of the Benares Station, and,

53. On the 1st of February we arrived at Jubbulpoor at 8 A.M. The party put up very comfortably in tents pitched close to the station.

54. On the 2nd of February Their Highnesses drove out to see the famous Marble Rocks and the waterfalls of the Nerbudda River, which were much admired. The same day, at 7 P.M., we left Jubbulpoor.

55. On the 3rd of February we reached Khandwa much later than we were due, owing to some misarrangement on the part of the Railway authorities. The delay caused was most trying, and we had barely time to take our meals and to start again at 5 P.M.

56. On the 4th of February we reached Kallian also later than the appointed hour in the morning. The party was accommodated in tents. Left Kallian the same day at 4 P.M.

57. On the 5th of February, at 8 A.M., the Maharaja and suite returned to Baroda after an absence of two months, and after travelling over 3,300 miles. The safe return of the royal party to the capital was the subject of warm and general congratulation. The nobility and gentry of Baroda received their Maharaja with every demonstration of loyalty and joy. Thus was brought to a close the longest, the pleasantest, and the most memorable journey ever undertaken by any Gaekwar.

58. *Local celebration of Imperial Title.*—The Maharaja had gone to Delhi, been present at the Imperial Assemblage, and returned safe and rejoicing. This fact was, of course, well known throughout his territories. Yet it was desirable that the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty should be brought home to the people by a local celebration. Festivities with this view began in the later part of February and were gone through according to the following programme:—

20th February.—Chemical, electric and other scientific experiments, by Dr. Balchandra in the afternoon.

21st February.—Races in the morning. Durbar at the Nuzzur Baugh Palace at 5 P.M.

22nd February.—Review of British troops in the morning. Sports in the arena in the afternoon.

23rd February.—Races in the morning. Dinner and ball at the Makkarpoora Palace.

24th February.—Distribution of prizes at the High School at 5 P.M. Fireworks at the Moti Baugh Palace at 7 P.M.

59. The Durbar held at the Nuzzur Baugh Palace was one of the most splendid ever held at the Gaekwar's capital. The troops of all arms paraded on the occasion. There was gaiety everywhere. An immense picturesque crowd assembled to witness the ceremony. As soon as Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I., had taken his seat and conversed for awhile with His Highness the Maharaja, the Minister, Raja Sir Madava Row, read out the Proclamation announcing the assumption of the Imperial title. A Mahratti translation of the same was also read out by the Assistant Minister, Mr. Vinayek Row J. Kirtane. The military bodies outside the Nuzzur Baugh grounds thundered the customary compliments. When silence was restored, Raja Sir Madava Row addressed the assembly in behalf of His Highness as follows:—

"Mr. Melvill and Gentlemen—

"The signal event, for the local celebration of which we are here assembled, marks the completion and consolidation of a mighty political fabric—a fabric which, in magnitude and magnificence, may indeed

have its equal in historic memory, but which, in the superior qualities of compact strength and moral grandeur, remains unrivalled and even unapproached.

"Queen Victoria has become the Empress of India. The announcement has been hailed with joy from one end of India to the other, because Her Majesty has assumed this additional title not to assert any new right, not to supersede any existing engagements, nor to impose any new obligations, but graciously to express in a more tangible form a closer union between this great country and the British Crown. That precious political possession of ours, the Queen's Proclamation of 1858—that precious possession which we cherish with all the pleasure and with all the jealousy known to the owners of precious things—maintains the integrity of its pledges and will be as enduring as British honor, good faith and beneficence.

"We know, we feel, we gratefully acknowledge the characteristics of the protecting pre-eminence symbolised by the Imperial title. There is overwhelming strength, formidable only to turbulence, tyranny, and lawless ambition. There is wisdom, drawing its tribute from the experience and from the philosophy of all climes and all ages. There is justice which holds the balance even, to differing races, to conflicting creeds, and to diversified interests. And there is a catholic benevolence ever on the watch to mitigate misery and to maximise enjoyment. All combined, have erected a lofty ideal of Imperial duty, which a loyal, trained and talented service is incessantly striving to approach.

"The result of these continued conditions must be a solid system welded together by the strongest reciprocal interest—a system proof alike to distintegrating forces within and aggressive forces without.

"Let then the high and the low, the prince and the peasant, the Mahratta, the Moslem, the Rajpoot, the Parsee—all the constituents of the vast and varied Indian population—fervently pray for the permanence of a political organization which most suits all and least conflicts with any; that Providence, which wills the progressive happiness of mankind, will not fail to bless the Power which, conscientiously, consistently, with undeviating eye and aim, strives to promote the welfare of so large a section of the human race."

60. The Agent to the Governor-General then made an appropriate and telling address in Hindustani. Mr. Melvill then presented the Imperial medals to Khan Bahadoors Kazi Shahabudin and Cursetjee Rustomjee.

61. Soon after the Durbar was over, a number of prisoners, who had been carefully selected for the purpose, were granted pardon and were liberated in the exercise of the Maharaja's prerogative of mercy.

62. The dinner and ball at the Mukkerpoora Palace also passed off successfully. The gathering at the festive board was as large as Baroda has ever seen. As the address of the Minister on the occasion may possibly have more than a transitory interest, it may be reproduced here. It was as follows:—

"Mr. Melvill, Ladies and Gentlemen—

"Permit me, in behalf of Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani, to thank you heartily for the kind manner in which their

health has been proposed and responded to. We know that it is not a cold, conventional compliment that has just been paid, but that you all heartily wish them well.

"His Highness the young Gaekwar is, indeed, the most singularly fortunate Maharaja of Baroda. Apart from the storm-wave which bore him aloft and deposited him on the summit of rank and wealth, observe how bright and brilliant has been the short period which has passed since his accession. In the first place, nature has endowed him with a healthy constitution, with a cheerful temper, and with more than ordinary intelligence. Then, he is the recipient of the tender care and affection of an eminent lady whose superior in sound sense the : of Asiatic Palaces might be explored in vain to discover. He is, moreover, under the assiduous instruction and guidance of a gentleman who dedicates all his energies to the intellectual and moral advancement of his important charge. While the youthful ruler is thus being tended and trained, his country is making placid progress in the essential elements of security, justice, wealth and intelligence—a progress aided in no small measure by the wisdom and consideration of the British agents who have been successively the objects of the felicitous choice of the Government of India. This is not all. At an early period, His Highness had the honor and happiness of meeting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and of receiving the highest marks of consideration and kindness. At the same time His Highness had the pleasure of meeting Lord Northbrook, whose name is so intimately associated with the new career on which this State has launched. Then, the Heir to the British Empire honored His Highness with a visit at Baroda itself, drew closer the relations between the two Governments, and stamped with royal recognition the altered order of things here. The Imperial Assemblage followed with all its unparalleled splendour. There, as you all know, His Highness received from the Viceroy marks of Imperial favor and personal friendship which will ever be prized as precious pledges of protection and security. There, also,—after long isolation—the representative of the Gaekwar house met those of the great brother houses of Scindia and Holkar dynasties, all whose fleet and federated horsemen had once spread terror, alike on the banks of the Indus, the Ganges and the Cauvery. The occasion enabled His Highness to visit several capital cities of diversified interest—Delhi, with its fading Imperial glories; Agra, renowned for its marble monumental architecture; Lucknow, with all its tragic and heroic association; and Benares, still the famous seat of Hindu learning and piety, whose massive ghauts are still worn by the footsteps of countless pilgrims, and whose sacred character has survived innumerable ages and intolerant dominations. In all these respects, His Highness the young Gaekwar has already far distanced his Royal predecessors.

"A career so singularly inaugurated is fraught with favorable auguries for the future. It is hoped that His Highness will become a truly model Prince; that he will wisely and cordially promote every useful progress in his dominions; that, in short, he will become an important co-efficient power in the accomplishment of the colossal task England has undertaken in the East,—to set again afloat a long-stranded civilization and to impel it forward with all the vigour and velocity of

an age, which has, indeed, abolished the slavery of man, but has substituted the far more relentless slavery of steam and electricity!"

63. *Maharaja's trip to Nowsari.*—Her Highness the Maharani's health has seldom been robust. It required a change, especially during the height of the hot weather. Nowsari, the chief town of the Gaekwar's trans-Nerbudda possessions, commended itself for this purpose. Though Nowsari is not far from Baroda, its climatic conditions show a very perceptible difference. Nowsari is far more accessible to the fresh sea-breeze which materially mitigates the fervour of the summer. Their Highnesses left Baroda and arrived at Nowsari on the 28th of April 1877, and found every inducement to prolong their stay there until the 20th of June, when they returned to this capital.

64. The change afforded so much benefit that Nowsari is likely to become a place of annual resort by the royal family. In reference to this probable prospect, the requisite arrangements are being made by degrees for comfort and convenience. If, on the occasion of such excursions within Baroda territories, the number of camp followers could be reduced to the actual requirements of the case, the call on the public treasury would be more moderate, the strain on the District Officers would be much less, and their Highnesses themselves would enjoy the change all the better.

65. *Relations with the British Government.*—The relations of His Highness' government with the British Residency are all that could be desired. They continue to be marked with mutual frankness and confidence in the highest degree. His Highness' government has every reason to feel, and does feel, that the British Government is the best well-wisher of the Baroda State, a well-wisher possessing beyond all other possible well-wishers, the power necessary to give practical effect to good wishes.

66. On all important matters generally, the correspondence with the Agent of the Governor-General is carried on in English, a course which facilitates the transaction of business, and which, it may be hoped, will impose the necessity of the Dewan's office being always filled by persons conversant with the language of the Imperial Government, and therefore having the means to become conversant with the leading principles of good administration as understood in modern times. To this condition, my knowledge and experience of Native States induce me to attach much importance. Indeed, my conviction is that, as a general rule, it would hereafter be almost impossible for these Native States permanently to maintain their existing attributes of political individuality and to co-operate harmoniously with the Imperial Government in its high mission in India, unless these States appoint Ministers qualified to reconcile, as far as may be possible, the Asiatic and European orders of ideas.

67. The extent of the official correspondence with the Residency may be seen from the following particulars:—

English ...	Communications	received from the Residency	... 2,273
	,,	sent to ,,	... 1,991
Vernacular ...	,,	received from ,,	... 2,463
	,,	sent to ,,	... 1,801
		Total for the year...	8,528

68. A considerable proportion of the correspondence relates to ordinary or routine matters, and occasionally matters of importance or intricacy have to be dealt with such as make a large demand on the time and attention of His Highness' government.

69. Our relations with neighbouring British Districts and also with the surrounding Native States through their Political Agents show perceptible improvement because of more systematic administration in Baroda, and also because of a better and increasing appreciation, on the part of all concerned, of the desirableness of determining disputes and differences, not under the impressions or impulses of the moment, nor upon a narrow view of the particular cases as they spring up, but by the considerate application of principles established or recommended by reason and experience. The ascertainment of the principle under which a given case should be disposed of may, indeed, entail some thought, trouble and discussion ; but these are sure to be amply repaid by the facilities afforded for the disposal of all future cases of the class, and by securing consistency and uniformity.

70. For the settlement of existing boundary disputes between this State and its conterminous neighbours, it has been resolved to engage a special officer of standing and experience as may be recommended by the Government of India. Such officer is expected to enter on his task very shortly.

71. A similar arrangement applies to the settlement of the pending giras claims and disputes in which a number of extra-territorial claimants are concerned. In short, every effort is being made in view to clear away doubts, difficulties and intricacies by the time the young Maharaja assumes the direction of the affairs of his country.

72. *Public Tranquillity.*—The political settlement of the country is complete, and the authority of the Sirkar is implicitly respected everywhere. The belief in the permanence and stability of the new order of things has permeated all classes of people. Faction and intrigue have subsided into inactivity.

73. The great body of subjects, delivered from divers troubles, are quietly engaged in their occupations. They are becoming so accustomed to regular government that a feeling of intolerance of wrong and injustice is already being sensibly engendered. While great and gross evils were often silently submitted to in former days, even small evils are now apt to excite criticism or clamour. This, of course, is an inevitable, and not an altogether undesirable, incident of progress.

74. A few individuals, especially at the capital, show signs of some dissatisfaction. They go about, they sometimes go to Bombay, and ask—"What good has the present administration done?" They mean, of course, good to themselves. They little appreciate the necessities of good government. Wasteful expenditure must be reduced, irregular privileges must be curtailed, and extravagant requests must be refused in view to public benefit. A great English statesman, in introducing a plan of economical reform, observed with equal truth and force that—"The individual good felt in a public benefit is comparatively so small, comes round through such an involved labyrinth of intricate and tedious revolutions; whilst a present personal detriment is so heavy

where it falls, and so instant in its operation, that the cold commendation of a public advantage never was, and never will be, a match for the quick sensibility of a private loss." Thus, some captiousness is inevitable. Yet we seldom make personal detriment so heavy where it falls and so instant in its operation. The utmost consideration and moderation are exercised, and exercised to an extent which sterner natures might regard as excessive. There is every hope, however, that little unpleasantnesses here and there will pass away, and the good done to the State will be fully recognized by all without even the infinitesimal exceptions alluded to.

75. *Sirdars, &c.*—The Sirdar classes have generally been getting on quietly. There is little or nothing of their past complaints left undecided. Having no onerous duties to perform and yet enjoying considerable honors and emoluments, the Sirdars have every reason to be happy and contented. It is, however, a traditional canon of policy with them not to be demonstrative of a feeling of satisfaction. 'The crying child obtains most sweetmeats' is an avowed maxim of conduct with many. Time is required to dislodge long-inherited notions.

76. The class in general is slowly awakening to the necessities of altered times and circumstances. They feel that they must themselves respect the claims of law and justice. They feel that they will not be permitted to screen their retainers from the penalties of misconduct. They are gaining the impression that debts resulting from reckless extravagance have their inconveniences. They suspect that what is costly yet not useful cannot very long maintain ground. They perceive that they must properly educate their children to enable them to be of use to the State. Such thoughts and feelings probably cause them some anxiety which may be regarded as the precursor of improvement.

77. The Sirdars have several disputes among themselves, about which constant representations were, and still are, made to the Dewan. One claims partition from his brother; another has a suit against his uncle; a third complains that his aunt wants too large a maintenance; and so forth. The Sirdars, having little or no idea of the enormous mass of public business which devolves on the Minister, desire that he should himself investigate and decide such disputes. Clearly, it would be most undesirable for the Minister to attempt to do so. In the first place, he has no time for such work. In the next place, when suits may be brought on the spur of the moment and without any trouble, expense, or risk whatever, they have a manifest tendency to multiply quite needlessly. Lastly, if the Minister should undertake such work, he would inevitably have to displease the Sirdars one after another, as judgments come to be given against them, whereas the Minister would wish to maintain the most friendly relations with them. The Sirdars are, therefore, referred to the Special Court established for the determination of their suits. My strong recommendation is that, when the Maharaja comes of age and assumes his duties, His Highness should resolutely refuse to mix himself up with this class of disputes. He would thereby avoid much needless trouble, anxiety, and personal odium.

78. Two or three cases of large native bankers yet remain to be finally closed. The investigations have been completed and fair conclusions have been reached. The interested parties, however, have been

delaying settlements in view to obtain extra advantages. One of them expressed objection on the intelligible, though not valid ground that the settlement offered in his case would not make him richer than he was. Time and reflection may be expected to bring such persons round.

79. Similar remarks are applicable to a few remaining claims of jewellers. Very large amounts are claimed. The solution turning upon the correct valuation of the jewels in question, these were sent to Bombay and there valued by a thoroughly reliable professional agency recommended by the Bank of Bombay. The results, not being in accord with the inflated pretensions put forth, are not accepted by the jewellers under advertence. In the exercise of liberal consideration, the jewellers have been offered higher figures than those of this Bombay valuation, and they have been further offered the option of taking back the jewels together with some compensation for delay and consequent loss of interest on the capital. All this is in conformity with the equitable principles recommended by Sir R. Meade's Commission of 1873. In next year's report, I hope to be enabled to record compromises in this respect.

80. A multitude of miscellaneous claims of various sorts have been adjusted, and arrears have been mostly paid off.

81. Differences between Sirdars and their bankers have been equitably adjusted in many instances. The accounts on both sides have been examined, balances struck, and yearly instalments for repayment of debt fixed, the instalments being payable out of the nemnooks of the Sirdars.

82. Differences between persons more or less related to the Gaekwar family frequently crop up. There are, indeed, natural causes which give rise to those differences, but they certainly appear to be stimulated by a set of people who live or thrive upon them. The parties are initially referred to Her Highness the Maharanee Jumna Bai, the present head of the family. Her Highness' influence not unfrequently sets matters at rest. Where other measures are required, Her Highness and the Minister cordially consult and decide.

83. On the whole, then, complaints of the classes under allusion have very greatly abated, though it cannot perhaps be said that they have altogether disappeared. Every Thursday the Minister receives visits from all respectable people who wish to see him personally. Many of those who used to come to prefer complaints, now come to offer compliments. These latter, too, now have begun to show a decided decadence for the obvious reason that compliments do not, in these days, influence the course of public business. One of the visitors, however, made an interesting revelation. He smiled and said—"I must see you often and get you to call on me once a year. Otherwise my bankers would not freely accommodate me with loans!"

84. *The Ex-Maharaja*—Continues to reside at Madras with his family and establishment in ease and comfort. Himself and the members of his family have enjoyed good health. Dr. Seward, who is in charge of the whole establishment, has continued to act with his characteristic firmness, exactitude, tact, and judgment. That officer occasionally writes to Baroda for assistance in small matters connected with the Ex-Maharaja's household, and assistance is afforded as far as possible.

85. *The favorites of the Ex-Maharaja.*—There are many of these at Baroda and outside. The principal ones have no permission to come to Baroda, and, under this limitation, they reside where they like. None has perceptibly ventured to give trouble, chiefly because the Government of India, the Agent to the Governor-General, and the local administration maintain a firm attitude which offers no opening for intrigues and machinations. The utmost that an adherent of Mulhar Rao can do is occasionally to get up a petition in favor of the hopeless cause and purporting to be signed by large numbers. If the original petition could be produced, there would be little difficulty in demonstrating its spurious character.

86. *Settlement Department.*—This is one of the departments under Khan Bahadoor Pestonjee Jahanghir and is of great importance, as the interests dealt with are large and affect men of rank or influence in numbers.

87. The department investigated and decided 1,825 cases of claims of various kinds, such as those to assamees and nemnooks, dewasthan allowances, warshasans and other charitable grants, giras, watans, inam and other villages, and also those of parakhs or bankers. The parties concerned were the most diverse, being Sirdars, Silladars, Darakdars, Parakhs, relatives of the past Maharajas, concubines, dancing girls, karkoons, bargirs, and a host of others difficult of description. Much confusion had to be waded through and much mystery had to be unravelled. Mr. Pestonjee's energy and patience have been equal to the worrying work. A proportion of the cases come before me for disposal or confirmation, and I have always found them carefully prepared and lucidly stated.

88. The department made some progress in consolidating into one or two sums the numerous and varying items of allowances drawn by the same person from different places, at different times, and sometimes under different names. The opportunity is taken to effect reasonable reductions where there is room to do so. In connexion with this subject, Mr. Pestonjee says—"A man receives one allowance from one treasury in the name of Balam Bhat, another from another treasury in the name of Bal Bhat, a third allowance from a third treasury in the name of Dam Bhat, which is alleged to be his *oorf* or *alias* name; for the fourth allowance from the fourth treasury the same man is metamorphosed into some other Bhat, and so on."

89. A large number of dewasthan and warshasan allowances had been suspended at the outset of the administration, because some little inquiry was necessary before we could issue a sweeping order to pay. Applying some rough tests to determine which of these allowances could be safely continued provisionally and within certain limits of time, the department released from suspension upwards of 500 such allowances.

90. The work done in the way of actually disposing of giras cases has been very limited owing to the great pressure of other work. The number of titles inquired into and decided was 72. The number of claims to succession disposed of was 92. The number of claims to arrears settled was 133.

91. But giras matters, beset as they are with great difficulties, have undergone much discussion in view to the preliminary settlement

of principles. Much time, thought, and trouble have been devoted to this essential end. A definite plan of procedure has at last been agreed on, and the actual action taken under that plan will pertain to the next year's report.

92. The question having practically arisen whether giras allowances are subject to attachment by the Civil Courts, it underwent due consideration, and instructions were framed and issued to the effect that such allowances are not generally amenable to the processes of the Courts.

93. Arrangements have been made in many instances for the gradual liquidation of the debts which the Sirdars, Silladars, &c., owe to their parakhs or bankers. The process followed is this. Accounts are examined and the aggregate amount of debt is ascertained. Equitable remissions are made. On the balance found due, reasonable interest is allowed for the future. Instalments are appointed for gradual liquidation, and these are deducted from the nemnook of the debtor, and paid over, as they become due, to the creditor. Both parties generally find such adjustments beneficial. The interests thus adjusted amounted to nearly 12 lakhs of rupees.

94. Besides all this, much work of a miscellaneous nature was done which cannot be classified or described.

95. After all, however, it can by no means be said that the department is approaching the end of its labors. The bulk of the work heretofore taken up is that to which we were urged by the petition or pressure of individuals in reference to their interests. Even of this sort of work, enough there is to occupy a good deal of time yet. But there remain many subjects for investigation, in which no one complains of delay, for the simple reason that they call for inquiry in the interests not of individuals but of the Sirkar representing the public.

96. *Judicial Department.*—A number of statistical returns furnished by the Verisht Court will be found in the appendix, and may be consulted for a variety of particulars of more or less interest. I will here, therefore, confine myself to a brief notice of salient points.

97. The following judicial officers were at work during the year, namely:—

Judges of the Verisht or High Court	2
„ of the Zillah Courts	7
Moonsiffs...	16
Division Soobahs	4
Magistrates	94
	123

98. The Judges of the Verisht Court did more than the work represented in the returns. Among other things they assist His Highness' Government in deliberations involving legislative or legal matters. Again, the soobahs are not regularly working judicial officers, as the general and fiscal administration occupies them most. They have the option to take up cases for special reasons, and this option they have been desired to exercise sparingly. The magistrates, too, have to give much of their time to the general administrative work of their respective charges.

99. As the Special Court for Sirdars was instituted late in the year, and had not come into regular working order at its close, it is not included in the foregoing enumeration.

100. It would not be easy to calculate with precision the cost of the whole judicial organization, because, while the Judges and Moonsiffs perform judicial functions exclusively, the Soobahs and Magistrates perform other functions also. It hence becomes difficult to separate that part of the cost of Soobahs and Magistrates and of their respective establishments which appertain to their purely judicial capacities. If, however, a rough approximation is permissible, I may state that the aggregate cost of the judicial machinery of the State came to Rupees 3,55,600 in the year under review.

101. Against this cost may be set off the various receipts from the Judicial Department by way of stamps, fees, fines, &c., which may be stated in round numbers to be Rupees 3,22,400 in the year.

102. Making allowance for the manifold difficulties which had to be met, the various tribunals have, on the whole, done their work fairly. They have deserved and obtained the confidence of the public. For the first time probably in the history of the State, the people in general feel that they can seek and secure justice without fear or favor.

103. The number of original civil suits pending at the commencement of the year—

Was		4,497
Filed during the year		12,539
	Total ...	17,036
Disposed of		14,201
Pending at the end of the year		2,835

104. Of the total number of original civil suits filed during the year, about 91 per cent. were filed in the Moonsiffs' Courts, and 9 per cent. in the higher Courts.

105. The total value of such suits was about Rupees 16,32,000, which, divided by the number of suits, namely, 12,539, yields about Rupees 130 as the average value of a suit.

106. The great bulk of these suits were those in each of which the amount at stake did not exceed Rupees 100.

107. Of the total number of the suits filed, only 659 related to immoveable property. In other words, suits relating to such property were only about 5¼ per cent. of the whole filed.

108. Of the total number of the suits filed, 11,526, or nearly 92 per cent., were for money.

109. Of the 14,201 suits disposed of, 4,243, or not less than 30 per cent., were either withdrawn by rajinamah, or disposed of by agreement. The tribunals do well to encourage such amicable settlement of disputes, but they will, of course, scrupulously abstain from employing anything having even the semblance of undue pressure or influence.

110. 4,214 suits were decided *ex parte*, and these constitute 29½ per cent. of the total number of suits disposed of. This seems a high

ratio on the whole. Descending into details the ratio is still higher in certain Courts. The Verisht Court will be requested to inquire into the subject, and to state whether they regard the feature under notice as satisfactory or the reverse.

111. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 3,810 or nearly 27 per cent. were contested suits or suits which most occupy the Courts of first instance. In this respect, the Petlad Moonsiff got through the greatest amount of work. Next in order may be mentioned the Moonsiff of Kari, and next again, the Moonsiff of the city of Baroda.

112. The total number of suits disposed of was higher than that of suits filed during the year by 1,662, which shows that, while the Courts have kept pace with current work, they have also disposed of a considerable proportion of arrears.

113. The average duration of suits, as shown in the statements in the appendix, furnishes no measure of the activity and diligence of the Courts, inasmuch as the said average is swelled by the disposal of many long-standing suits belonging to the late régime. In preparing future returns of the kind, it may be desirable to altogether exclude such suits from the calculation for the average, or to include them as pending from the commencement of the year under report, it being the year in which a regular judicial machinery was fairly started.

114. The number of original suits, pending at the close of the year, was 2,835, which is not large. Wherever the state of arrears requires it, the Verisht Court will suggest special arrangements in view to clear off the same, it being an important object to prevent accumulation from year to year.

115. Of the 2,835 suits pending at the end of the year, 470, or 16½ per cent., were of more than one year's standing. The Verisht Court will direct the early disposal of these old cases.

116. The total number of suits decided in appeal by the various civil tribunals was 1,243. In this respect the Verisht Court got through the greatest amount of work. Next in order may be mentioned the Baroda City and the Baroda District Courts. The work which devolved on the Kari, Nowsari, and Amreilly Zillah Courts was comparatively light.

117. Besides the work of deciding suits, the Courts had to do a quantity of miscellaneous work which will be found indicated in one of the appended returns.

118. Judging from the pecuniary value of the original suits disposed of, the Baroda District seems the richest. Next in order comes the Baroda City. Then follows the Kari Division. The Nowsari Division stands next. The Amreilly District comes last, and appears decidedly the poorest, unless it could be shown to be the most innocent of litigation.

119. There are tabular statements in the appendix showing the progress of the execution of decrees. There were 9,607 applications for execution for disposal, the value sought to be recovered being nearly 40 lakhs. Of these, 7,880 applications, representing a value of 28¼ lakhs, are entered as disposed of in the year.

120. In the work of executing decrees, the Moonsiffs of Petlad and of the Baroda City appear foremost. The former disposed of no less than 1,669 applications, representing a value of about 6½ lakhs; and the latter disposed of 1,315 applications, representing a value of nearly 6 lakhs.

121. In spite of the great exertions, made in this direction, a balance of 1,727 applications, representing a value of upwards of 11¼ lakhs remained for disposal at the close of the year under review.

122. Only 2¾ per cent. of the applications were disposed of by the coercive process of imprisonment, and 5½ per cent. by that of sale of property.

123. Nearly 3,900 applications, which is about one-half the total number, were struck off the file, or held in abeyance at the instance of the parties. The Verisht Court will analyze these results in view to see how far they are and how far they are not satisfactory.

124. The following Statement presents in one view the civil work done by the various tribunals:—

Serial number.	Name of Court.	Original suits decided.	Miscellaneous cases decided.	Appeals from decrees decided.	Miscellaneous appeals decided	Applications for executions disposed of.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Verisht Court ...	...	...	351	81	...	432	
2	Judges Court ...	1,003	178	892	118	481	2,672	
3	Moonsiff Courts ...	13,198	498	...	...	7,399	21,095	
	Total ...	14,201	676	1,243	199	7,880	24,199	

125. The Verisht Court had only one Judge for much the greater part of the year. Again, the civil work shown above is apart from, and in addition to, criminal work which will presently come under notice. And again, Khan Bahadoor Cursetji, amid all his judicial labors, had often to take part in the discussions and deliberations connected with general questions of State importance.

126. These remarks with some qualification apply to the other Judges at Baroda.

127. Many reasons go to show that the work of the Verisht and Zillah Judges cannot, as a general rule, proceed with the same speed as that of the inferior judicatories. For instance, the subject-matter of litigation coming before the former is more important or more intricate. The contest of parties is keener as they often obtain forensic assistance. Individuals, whose personal attendance is necessary for the ascertainment of facts, have often to come from greater distances. The higher the tribunal, the higher must be the expectation of soundness, of accuracy, and of thoroughness in its determinations and actions, whether original or corrective—a circumstance which imposes greater care and caution, greater diligence and deliberation.

128. A regular judicial organization having been formed, it has been at work fairly one year. Initial difficulties have been mostly overcome. Every day the action of the machinery is made smoother. Now that statistics are regularly collected, recorded and discussed, defects as they come to light will be considered and remedied.

129. I feel certain that the work of the civil tribunals will increase for some years to come. More suits will be brought as the Courts are appreciated as efficient means of obtaining redress; as the people become better aware of their rights; as irregular and violent modes of private recovery pass into disuetude; as transactions multiply in consequence of the security afforded by an impartial administration of justice; and as wealth and property, the subject-matter of litis-contestation, increase in consequence of closer approximation to scientific Government. I should not, therefore, feel at all surprised if the need for strengthening the judicial organization develope itself ere very long.

130. Nor need the State hesitate to meet the want as it comes to be perceived. Increase in the number of suits implies increase in the revenue drawn therefrom, and the increase of revenue will probably cover the increased charge of establishment.

131. I am aware that theoretical principles do not support it as a necessary conclusion that the judicial machinery of a State ought to be self-supporting. Yet I strongly advocate that in Native States, it ought to be made self-supporting, inasmuch as many Native Princes might not be very eager to maintain a machinery which, however useful to the public, would entail a considerable financial loss. And the self-supporting principle can be carried out without unduly taxing justice, or rather taxing those who infringe rights and thereby compel resort to the Courts.

132. Proceeding to a review of the criminal branch of the administration of justice, I must premise that large arrears of cases were cleared off during the year by special arrangements. The arrears were mostly the legacy of the past régime and the special arrangements consisted in the temporary appointment of auxiliary judicatories. The way for the future has thus been much cleared.

133. The following presents a summary of the Verisht or High Court:—

Description of Cases.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Referred cases ...	2	30	32	31	1	Besides the work noted, the Court disposed of about 600 miscellaneous petitions.
Regular appeals ...	7	58	65	60	5	
Special appeals ...	4	43	47	43	4	
Appeals against acquittal and for enhancement of sentence...	11	95	106	93	13	
Revision cases ...	...	115	115	100	15	
Miscellaneous appeals ...	...	70	70	55	15	
Total ...	24	411	435	382	53	

134. The work was performed with as much speed as was possible in the circumstances.

135. The following presents a summary of the work of the Sessions Courts:—

Description of Cases.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Original cases ...	1,035	998	37	Besides the work noted, the Courts disposed of 112 miscellaneous appeals.
Appeals	339	300	39	

136. The original cases were disposed of with tolerable speed, but the disposal of appeals ought to be much quicker.

137. The following presents a summary of the work of the Magistrates including those temporarily appointed for clearing off arrears:—

	No. of cases.	No. of persons.
For disposal	19,472	29,329
Disposed of	19,231	28,810
Remaining at end of the year	241	511

138. The speed of this work was fair. The balance of cases at the close of the year is very moderate. Now that old arrears have been got rid of, it is hoped that the Magistrates will hereafter regularly dispose of current work without any undue accumulation.

139. Looking to the particulars of the disposals, they appear as follow:—

Disposal.	Number of persons.	Percentage in round numbers.	Remarks.
Let off under rajinama ...	4,609	16	The total number of persons dealt with finally was 28,984, which is very nearly 29,000.
Struck off the file ...	6,110	21	
Acquitted or discharged ...	9,386	32	
Convicted	8,692	30	

140. In a large number of old cases of petty offences the complainants preferred to enter rajinama. In another large number of such cases, the parties concerned could not be traced or got before the Courts. Petty cases of this kind were struck off the files, it being provided, however, that any aggrieved party might seek redress by filing a fresh complaint. These are the resons why the first two items appear unusually large in the foregoing Statement.

141. Making due allowance for the circumstances just stated, the relation between the numbers acquitted or discharged, and those convicted, is not unsatisfactory at the present stage of the administration of criminal justice. As matters improve, the ratio of convictions will, doubtless, advance to the proper standard.

142. In the appended returns will be found a statement of cases classified according to offences. It is to be remembered that a large number of old cases was disposed of in the year, and it follows that the number of offences under each head represents more than the crime of the year.

143. The following is a summary of the punishments awarded in the year:—

	No. of persons.
Sentenced to death	2
Imprisoned	795
Fined	5,526
Flogged	62
Imprisoned and fined	1,982
Imprisoned and flogged	133
Fined and flogged	3
Bound to security, &c.	189
Total ...	8,692

144. Capital punishment which has now been revived is exercising all the desired effect. It is, however, awarded only for the clearest cases of deliberate murder.

145. Of the rigorous imprisonments, nineteen were for life, six were for seven to fourteen years, 72 were for five to seven years.

146. Flogging is, perhaps, too sparingly employed. The Verisht Court is alive to this fact.

147. The fines inflicted appear moderate. The total number of persons fined up to Rupees 25 each, comes to about 88 per cent. of the whole number fined. The total amount of fines inflicted was very nearly Rupees 1,26,900, of which nearly Rupees 80,000 were realized. Out of the fines realized, nearly Rupees 5,700 were paid as compensation to complainants, &c.

148. Of the total number punished, 8,155 were males and 537 were females. In other words, for every 15 males punished, there was one female punished.

149. For other particulars, the returns in the appendix may be referred to. Before concluding, however, I am bound to acknowledge the successful manner in which Mr. Jenarden Sakharam Gadgil, B.A., LL.B., the colleague of Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Rustomjee in the Verisht Court, has, for the first time, compiled, arranged, and tabulated the various judicial statistics.

150. Both these high officers have worked most cordially and with great zeal and assiduity.

151. The Zillah Judges, probably unsurpassed by any set of Judges in a Native State, have also contributed not a little to raise the character of the judicial administration in these territories.

152. Most of the subordinate judicial officers have acquitted themselves fairly.

153. There is, of course, room yet for improvement from year to year. But it is a matter of congratulation that a complete system for administering public justice has been established, and has been at work during the year with the results indicated in this review.

154. One point remains to be adverted to. Special Sunnuds were offered to the holders of certain inam villages, investing them with power to dispose of petty local offences. Only ten holders have availed themselves of this arrangement, and the results are as yet meagre. Those of the following year may, it is hoped, be more deserving of notice.

155. *Jails.*—The principal jail is that at Baroda, the capital of the territories. It chiefly holds long-sentenced prisoners. It also contains prisoners sentenced by the Courts at Baroda and neighbourhood, whether the sentence be long or short. Occasionally, and to a very limited extent, a few under-trial prisoners are kept there as a matter of convenience. To a still more limited extent, lunatics, proved as such mostly in the course of criminal trials, are detained there.

156. I will here notice a few important or interesting facts.

157. At the commencement of the year—

The total number of convicts was	512
Received during the year	499
Total ...	1,011
Discharged from all causes	543
Remaining at the end of the year	468

Of this remaining number, 438 were males and 30 females.

158. It has just been stated that 543 prisoners were discharged from all causes. The particulars are as follow:—

Transferred to other jails	12
Released on appeal	20
„ expiry of sentence	370
„ payment of fine	74
„ pardon	48
Escaped	3
Executed	2
Died	14
Total ...	543

159. The number released on pardon appears unusually large. It is due chiefly to the pardon granted on the occasion of the assumption of the Imperial Title by Her Majesty.

160. The three escaped convicts were subsequently re-captured.

161. The deaths were comparatively very moderate; 14 deaths on the daily average of 446 prisoners gives the annual death-rate at a very little more than 3 per cent. No death occurred among the female convicts.

162. Of the 14 who died in the jail—

2	died above the age of...	55
2	„ between „	50 & 55
1	„ „ „	40 & 45
3	„ „ „	30 & 40
6	„ „ „	20 & 30
Total 14		

163. It has been stated that the prisoners remaining at the end of the year were 468. They stood distributed thus:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindoos	392	25	417
Mahomedans	46	5	51
Total ...	438	30	468

164. Of the 468 prisoners, there were :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sentenced for life	61	16	77
„ for 14 years.....	17	1	18
„ „ 10 „	10	1	11
„ 7 to 10 „	5	0	5
„ 5 to 7 „	46	2	48
„ 3 to 5 „	56	1	57
„ 1 to 3 „	180	1	181
„ up to 1 „	63	8	71
Total ...			468

165. The cost of diet per prisoner was very nearly 34 Rupees 6 annas. That of clothing was 3 Rupees 3 annas. Hospital charges exclusive of medicines were about Rupees 3. Total average per prisoner was a little more than Rupees 40½ per annum.

166. The average cost of establishment, guarding and other items amounted to, say, Rupees 31½ per prisoner per annum.

167. The aggregate average cost per prisoner per annum amounted to nearly Rupees 72. This comes to Rupees 6 per mensem.

168. Arrangements for exacting work from the convicts were still imperfect in the year under review. While some were employed in the jail itself, others had extra-mural occupation on roads, in gardens, and so on.

169. Lectures are occasionally addressed to the inmates of the jail in view to excite repentance for the past and induce good conduct for the future.

170. Detailed plans, estimates and specifications were at the close of the year ready for a new Central Jail building on modern principles of arrangement and construction. The cost will be about six lakhs of rupees. The actual commencement and progress of work will form a topic for notice in the next report.

171. Proceeding to notice the District Jails, it is to be premised that, at present, there are eight such jails, namely—

Baroda Division	3
Kari „	2
Nowsari „	1
Amreilly „	2
Total ...	8

172. At the beginning of the year there were in these jails—

Convicted prisoners	443
Admitted during the year	2,302
Total ...	2,745
Discharged during the year	2,075
Remained at the close of the year	670

The daily average was 541 prisoners.

173. The following is a Statement of under-trial prisoners in these District Jails :—

At the beginning of the year	212
Admitted during the year	1,796
Total ...	2,008
Disposed of during the year	1,902
Remained at the close of the year	106

The daily average was 175 of this class of prisoners.

There were 2 lunatics besides.

174. The following are the particulars of the 2,075 convicted prisoners discharged during the year as stated above :—

Transferred to other jails	98
Released on appeal	60
Discharged on expiration of sentence	1,704
„ on payment of fines	176
„ on account of sickness	1
Executed	1
Escaped	1
Died	34
Total ...	2,075

175. The death-rate was a little above 6 per cent., which may be expected to diminish as new jails are built and as the provision of better medical attendance has time to take effect. The rate of mortality in the District Jails ought not to exceed that at the Baroda Central Jail.

176. The following are the particulars of the 1,902 under-trial prisoners disposed of during the year as stated above:—

Convicted and sentenced	619
Released	1,237
Transferred	38
Died	8
Escaped	0
Total ...	1,902

177. The death-rate was about 4½ per cent. only.

178. The cost per prisoner in the District Jails amounted to Rupees 75 per annum, all charges included.

179. Proceeding to notice Taluq Jails, I must state that their number is 31.

180. At the beginning of the year there were in these jails—

Convicted prisoners	111
Admitted during the year	1,628
Total ...	1,739
Discharged during the year	1,648
Remained at the close of the year	91

181. The following is a Statement of the under-trial prisoners:—

At the beginning of the year	76
Admitted during the year	2,262
Total ...	2,338
Disposed of during the year	2,283
Remained at the close of the year	55

182. The daily average number of convicted and under-trial prisoners in these jails was 156, and the percentage of mortality was less than 1 per cent.

183. The cost per prisoner per annum was a little less than Rupees 38, the greatest part of which was for dieting.

184. The following figures relate to all the jails viewed together, that is to say, 1 Central Jail, 8 District Jails, and 31 Taluq Jails:—

	Convicted.	Under-trial.	Lunatics.	Total.
Prisoners at the beginning of the year.	1,066	294	2	1,362
Admitted during the year ...	4,429	4,112	15	8,556
Total ...	5,495	4,406	17	9,918
Discharged on various grounds ...	4,266	4,241	8	8,515
Remaining at the end of the year ...	1,229	165	9	1,403

185. *Police.*—The Police organization for the country may be said to have been generally completed. It has been at work for different periods in different divisions with proportionate effect. With all shortcomings still felt, it may be safely asserted that crime is now better prevented and punished than ever before. Matters in this respect are satisfactory in the city of Baroda and in all our towns generally, and in the Nowsari and Baroda Divisions. Some more time is required for the Police in the Amreilly Division to get a proper hold of the work. But the Kari Division is, I am sorry to say, the most backward as yet.

186. Many circumstances have combined to make our difficulties in the last mentioned division greater than elsewhere. The tract is the largest of the divisions in area; it has not the advantage of railway communication with the capital which is the centre of authority; it abounds in unruly classes of population long accustomed to lawlessness; it is largely conterminous or interlaced with the territories of Chiefs of the estates of Thakoors, many of whom are not very conspicuous for their zeal to promote security of life and property; and that part of the Police force which consists of the men and sowars under the old Baroda Jemadars and Sirdars, has been too long accustomed to lax control to spring into efficiency all at once. Unfortunately it must be added to this enumeration that, with the best intentions, an error was made as regards the *personnel* of the directing authorities of the Police, an error which has not a little impeded the progress of Police improvement. And, lastly, the prevalence of excessively high prices has stimulated crime beyond its normal conditions. Measures have, however, been taken to place matters on a better footing.

187. The total cost of the Police for the whole of the territories amounted in the year to Rupees 7,47,540.

188. More than a tenth of this is absorbed by the Police of the capital, the sanctioned annual cost of which comes to Rupees 87,576. Political as well as Police reasons render it desirable that the city force should be strong.

189. The Police of the city (Baroda) stood thus at the close of the year:—

1 Police Superintendent.	475 Sepoys.
8 Inspectors.	26 Sowars.
72 Subordinate Officers.	4 Special Detectives.

42 Office establishment and menials.

190. The pay, discipline, dress, and arms of this force have all been improved, entailing of course commensurate additional cost and resulting in better appearance and efficiency.

191. Crimes attended with violence have become rare in the city. In the year under advertence, there was an entire absence of murder or culpable homicide falling short of the same. There was even an absence of cases of grievous hurt. This is satisfactory considering that murders used to be frequent and daring at the time the new administration began its labors. It is possible, however, that the year under notice was exceptionally favorable, for a certain minimum of violent crime must generally exist in a large community such as lives at Baroda. Yet it is beyond all doubt that the spectacle of stern justice presented by a few

public executions for previous murders has exercised a most salutary influence. It is to be recollected in this connexion that capital punishment had been given up in the time of the Ex-Maharaja, and has now been resumed. The efficient Police arrangements made are also entitled to credit for the immunity above noticed.

192. The great bulk of offences in the city consists of thefts. The people use personal ornaments liberally. These being frequently worn on festive occasions, their existence becomes known. The owners often secure the ornaments in an indifferent manner, the favorite stereotyped method being to bury them in the floor of the house. The servants, or thieves in secret concert with servants, walk away with the valuables thus imperfectly secreted. In about 300 cases, property of the value of about Rupees 25,000 was alleged to have been stolen. Out of this, in 193 cases, property of the value of about Rupees 11,000 was recovered, the ratio of recovery being about 44 per cent.

193. Suicides of women are a species of offence very difficult to repress, as the motives for such self-destruction have their origin mostly in social usages. The new administration is not able to flatter itself that it has induced mothers-in-law to be less cruel to daughters-in-law, or that it has made the great majority of husbands sensible enough to afford due protection to wives. The usual methods of suicide are jumping into wells, or swallowing poisonous doses of opium.

194. The Police strength of the several divisions need not be gone into in detail, because there is nothing remarkable to state as therewith connected.

195. There is a marked diminution of crime in the Baroda Division. Property alleged to have been stolen was of the value of Rupees 63,800, of which recoveries were effected to the extent of Rupees 19,700, which is about 30 per cent.

196. The Kari Division is, as already stated, the least satisfactory as regards the working of the Police. The value of property stated to have been stolen was about Rupees 96,000. That of recoveries was about Rupees 15,000, which is about 15 per cent.

197. The Nowsari Division contrasts very favorably. Property alleged to have been stolen was Rupees 4,660. Recoveries were effected to the extent of Rupees 2,349, giving a ratio of 50 per cent. This division has the advantage of comparatively smaller extent and also of a better behaved population. Making due allowance for these advantages I feel bound to give much credit to Mr. Luxmon Jagunath, the Soobah, and to Mr. Antaji Gungadhar, the Police Naib Soobah, for the great interest these officers have taken in improving the efficiency of the Police. The Police of the Nowsari Division is a model for the rest, and I hope it will always maintain a high standard of character and efficiency.

198. The Amreilly Division Police organization was sanctioned so late in the year that it came into effect at the beginning of the following year. Hence, in the year under report, the Amreilly Division was, as regards Police matters, the same as before. This accounts for the ratio of recoveries of stolen property being so small as 10 to 11 per cent.

199. Now that the new Police organization has been introduced into all the divisions, regular and uniform returns are being

rendered to the Central Office, where they are separately and collectively examined. The great and necessary apparatus has been established. In some parts it works well; in other parts it works with more or less friction. On the whole, it has already done much good and promises to do more and more year by year. The Police require some time to gain the requisite skill and experience. The criminal classes, too, require time to learn their lessons; and it has to be remembered that these lessons have to be learnt by illiterate people mainly from actual examples of punishment. Some time must pass before these examples sufficiently multiply to have been optically seen by each and all concerned.

200. I must here record my conviction of the great impolicy of too lightly letting off certain malefactors on the plea of their tribal ignorance or impulsiveness. I fear that misplaced humanity in this respect has been, to a certain extent, responsible for chronic crimes in these parts. It is to be hoped that such a sentiment will not protect criminals from adequate punishments, alike in the neighbouring Native States and Zemindaries, and in the Baroda territories. Where natural offences, as distinguished from artificial or law-made ones are concerned, the malefactors in question possess intelligence enough to be fully responsible to society. The rudest Koli or the most illiterate Rajpoot knows well that killing a human being is generally a most serious offence, though he may not have very clear conceptions as to the exceptional circumstances which make the act justifiable or excusable. So with regard to theft, robbery, receiving stolen property, harbouring or assisting offenders, and so forth. For a long time to come the penal law must be the most effective teacher of such people; and the teaching must not be uncertain or perfunctory.

201. Before quitting this part of the subject, I feel bound to give expression to the thanks of His Highness' Government to our several neighbouring authorities for the willingness with which, as a general rule, fugitive criminals have been surrendered to justice on fair *primâ facie* evidence of guilt. We are in this respect treated with increasing confidence, and we feel we are entitled to such confidence. We, in our turn, cordially reciprocate the extradition of criminals.

202. Unless every facility exists for the mutual extradition of offenders, all other measures directed against crime must prove more or less abortive. This is, I submit, a truth of much greater force in India than in Europe. I submit this because I venture to think that the extradition law of British India, as it stands, is somewhat too much modelled on the lines of the law which governs extradition in Europe. There are great and essential differences between Europe and India in this respect, which seem to deserve attention. In Europe, the occasions for demanding or granting the extradition of offenders are few and far between. The countries are geographically well separated and are not intermingled. An offender must generally travel a long distance before he could cross the border. The communities inhabiting each country are nationally distinct and different, and hence an offender must feel great reluctance to leave the community to which he belongs and to join another amid which he would feel all the disadvantages of an alien. He would not ordinarily expatriate himself unless to escape heavy punishment. If he did flee from his country to escape light punishment, his Government would have no reason to pursue him, inasmuch as his flight

itself would entail on him losses and inconveniences equivalent or superior to the effect of the punishment evaded. And, having left his country, it would not be easy for him to return to it and repeat his offence. His Government would thus care to pursue him only in the instance of heinous offences. It is in reference to these facts and circumstances that the extradition law of Europe has been framed.

203. But in India, as between the Imperial territories and the numerous Native States therein, the occasions for demanding or granting extradition are many and constant. The countries are geographically much interlaced. An offender may cross the border in a few hours, and sometimes in a few minutes. The communities inhabiting neighbouring countries are nationally identical and homogeneous, and hence an offender may most easily leave one place for the other; often it is one village for its neighbour. He would most ordinarily quit his place to escape even short imprisonment or light fine. His Government has every reason to pursue him, as his flight would not entail on him any losses and inconveniences practically operative as punishment. Having left his place so very easily, it would be quite as easy for him return to it, and repeat his offence, and leave again. His Government is thus interested in punishing him for all offences, petty as well as heinous. It is in reference to these facts and circumstances that the extradition law of India ought to be framed.

204. It thus appears to me that, in India, as between the British territories and those of the Native States, extradition should extend to all, or almost all, natural offences, grave or petty. The formalities preliminary to extradition, especially in the instance of petty offences, should be as little cumbersome and dilatory as possible. The jealousy which actuates European nations in matters of extradition has much less place in India where the ordinary offender mostly belongs to the lower orders, and cares very little by what authorities and by what procedure he is punished, provided substantial justice is accorded. All the observations I have thus offered relate to Natives only.

205. From records embracing a period of sixteen months ending with July 1877, it appears that the Baroda State perferred demands for extradition in 109 cases of 399 persons. Surrenders were made to Baroda in 57 cases of 195 persons.

206. The demands preferred to the Baroda State were, in 105 cases, of 288 persons. Surrenders were made by Baroda in 74 cases of 193 persons.

207. The total number surrendered to Baroda in that period of sixteen months, on requisitions made both in that interval and before that, was, in 108 cases, 333 persons.

208. Similarly, the total number surrendered by Baroda was, in 112 cases, 272 persons.

209. The bulk of the offences for which extradition is mutually granted consist of theft and robbery.

210. It would seem that neighbouring Native States, on the whole, comply with requisitions for extradition less freely than the British or Baroda authorities do.

211. The acknowledgments of His Highness' Government are due to the Government of Bombay for impressing on the Police of the

neighbouring British Districts the desirableness of cordial concert and co-operation with our Police in tracing out and bringing to justice the common enemies of society.

212. The sincere thanks of His Highness' Government are also due to the Joudpoor Durbar for surrendering to us the perpetrator of a murder of a very bad and daring type. The culprit was hanged at Baroda, and the lesson it promulgated was that murderers cannot reckon upon escaping their just doom, by seeking refuge in a distant Native State. We have intimated that we are prepared to reciprocate extradition to Joudpoor. Indeed, we recognize it as the duty of every State, claiming any degree of enlightenment, to render every possible assistance in bringing about the just punishment of malefactors, whoever they may be, or whatever the scene of their offence.

213. *Military Department.*—The present numerical strength of the regular force of the State in its several branches stands thus:—

Artillery, including officers	154
Cavalry ditto ditto	247
Infantry ditto ditto	3,007
Bands ditto ditto	93
General and Staff	5
Total	3,506

214. The distribution of this force is as noted below:—

Name of Station.	Artillery including officers.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Bands.	General and Staff.	Total.	Remarks.
Baroda ...	124	247	1,763	93	5	2,232	
Kadi	30	...	273	...	...	303	
Dhari... ...	...	...	515	...	...	515	
Okha... ...	...	...	456	...	...	456	
Grand Total ...	154	247	3,007	93	5	3,506	

215. This force costs the State annually seven lakhs of rupees in round numbers.

216. It is tolerably well disciplined, adequately armed for its purposes, and is an efficient instrument for the preservation of internal tranquillity.

217. The force located at Baroda has heavy guard duties to perform, and takes part in the Maharaja's public processions and other occasions of state.

218. The condition and conduct of the whole force have been generally very satisfactory.

219. In the year under report, regular lines were built at Baroda for a part of the force, and have been occupied with great advantage. The lines cost about Rupees 34,400.

220. Houses have been built for the officers so as to enable them to be close to the lines and to look after their men. The measure cost about Rupees 16,400.

221. There had been no proper system of medical treatment at all. The want has been well supplied by the erection of a large military hospital on the parade ground at a cost of about Rupees 47,600. The requisite establishment has been entertained, and the requisite furniture supplied. The institution is in good working order, and is regarded as a great boon by those for whom it is designed.

222. Proceeding to notice the irregular force of the State, I may observe at the outset that it represents the old Mahratta army with scanty pretensions to good discipline and good equipment. It is costly beyond its usefulness, and it presents many difficulties to reform and improvement. Its organization is radically defective according to modern lights. But large numbers are deeply interested in its maintenance, and especially so are the Sirdar and Silladar classes. It has, therefore, been desirable to deal with this force with much consideration.

223. This irregular force consists of about 4,800 horse and 2,000 foot.

224. Of the 4,800 horse, 3,000 are serving as the Gaekwar's Contingent in Kattywar, Deesa, Sudra, and Rewa Kanta.

225. After this large deduction, the residue is comparatively small. It is variously employed at the capital and its out-stations.

226. It has been the earnest wish and endeavour of His Highness' Government to utilize this body in connexion with the Police of the country. A considerable proportion is already made to do Police duties though a good deal of aversion has been manifested to these duties by the Sirdars and men concerned. It may be natural, but it cannot be reasonable, that these should desire to be maintained at the cost of the State, but free of work and free of responsibility. His Highness' Government has been impressing upon the parties interested that nothing costly can long maintain its ground unless it justifies itself by its utility. This, however, is a new idea in these territories and must make its way but by degrees.

227. The annual cost of the Gaekwar's Contingent of 3,000 horse above referred to, may be put down as Rupees ten lakhs in round numbers.

228. The annual cost of the rest of the irregular force may similarly be put down as fifteen lakhs.

229. The whole cost amounts to between 24 and 25 lakhs, out of which come the nemnook allowances of the great body of Sirdars who include members and relatives of the royal family.

230. Under judicious management, this charge is undergoing gradual reduction to the advantage of the State, but with the minimum of hardship to individuals.

231. The pay of the Silladari portion of the irregular force used to be adjusted yearly. It has now been arranged to adjust it quarterly.

232. A special Inspector of Pagas has been appointed to look after those at the capital, and appears to be rendering good service.

233. The irregular force has long been the stronghold of abuses. For instance, a class of servants had sprung up who were paid in kind out of the grain provided for the horses; certain karkoons derived their remuneration from deductions made from the scanty pay of Khasdars; persons were entered as Bargirs who never performed any service at all. The system of permitting proxies had gone so far that the person who actually did service got the smallest possible pittance, while the Assamidar absorbed all the rest of the remuneration granted by the State. Men of venerable age, men whose proper place is the hospital, or boys from the play-ground, were among the sowars. The appointed number of sowars were found deficient here and there. Bad horses were not got rid of, while good horses were sometimes privately sold off. Horses were gratuitously lent to well-to-do people for their private use. Funds accruing from deductions from salaries, made for special objects, were wholly or partially misapplied or misappropriated. Accounts of expenditure were not kept or not rendered; and so on. Such abuses, however, prevailed less in the Contingent Horse than in the rest of the force.

234. It has taken time and trouble even to ascertain the existence and extent of these abuses, for a large number of persons are interested in disguising the same. When an abuse is at last discovered, it is seldom that it admits of a direct, summary and prompt remedy. Inveterate habits and customs, traditional prejudices, influential pertinacity, and deeply seated interests have to be overcome by degrees and with temper and moderation. The calm vigilance and energy of Khan Bahadoor Pestonjee Jehanghir, who is in charge of the department, have been at work in this direction with as much success as could be expected in the circumstances.

235. *Public Works.*—This important department has continued under Mr. G. F. Hill, C.E., and has gradually extended its operations. The establishment has been proportionately extended, and may yet be said to be in a transitional state. The final organization could not be made until sufficient experience was gained, and such organization will be a topic for the next report.

236. The State Engineer has furnished statistical Statements for 16 and not for 12 months. The newly fixed official year began on the 1st of August 1876, whereas the old official year ended on the 31st of March, thus leaving a gap of four months which Mr. Hill has included in his report. It being now too late to detach the results of 12 months from those given of 16 months, the following figures are for the latter period:—

The cost of establishment was Rupees 87,612.
The total outlay was Rupees 5,20,150.
Ratio of establishment to outlay was 16½ per cent.

237. Mr. Hill assures me that the rates at which our works are executed are slightly below those prevailing in the neighbouring provinces.

238. The following are the principal original works which absorbed the five lakhs and odd just mentioned:—

Military.	Lines for the 1st Regiment at Baroda.
	Barracks for the Maharaja's Body-guard.
	Officers' quarters and out-houses.
	Sayaji Rao Military Hospital.

Civil Buildings.	A bungalow for the Durbar Physician. A do. for the State Engineer. School-house for the Maharaja. A bungalow for His Highness' Tutor, and out-houses. Subsidiary Buildings in Motibaugh. Out-house in Mustoo Baugh. Nazzar Baugh Palace. Additions to Haveli of Radha Bai Sahib.
General ...	Additions to Hoozoor Kutcherry. New Public Offices.
Jail Buildings ...	Dabhoi Dispensary with out-houses. Additions &c., to Jail accommodation. Jail compound, wall, &c., &c.
Roads ...	Motibaugh road. Road from Railway Station to Dabhoi town.
Bridges ...	Repair to Bheelapoor Bridge.
Miscellaneous ...	Completion of Soorsaugur Tank. Band-stand, &c., at Race Course. Tank outside Heera Gate. Public Garden at Baroda.

239. The following figures show sanctions, outlay and balance:—

Heads.	Amount sanctioned, or of estimate.	Outlay.	Savings.	Excess.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Works	7,66,013	5,20,150	2,45,863	...
Establishment	91,652	87,612	4,040	...
Tools and Plant	1,156	936	220	...
Total ...	8,58,821	6,08,698	2,50,123	...

240. The following is a more detailed Statement:—

Service Heads.	Sanctioned amount.	Outlay.	Savings.	Excess.
Original Works.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Military	1,12,334	78,422	33,912	...
Civil buildings	4,47,188	2,96,811	1,50,377	...
Communications	25,026	20,104	4,922	...
Miscellaneous public improvements...	84,281	54,737	29,544	...
Total ...	6,68,829	4,50,074	2,18,755	...
Repairs.				
Military	5,416	3,914	1,502	...
Civil buildings	58,650	42,422	16,228	...
Communications	18,933	17,054	1,879	...
Miscellaneous public improvements...	14,185	6,686	7,499	...
Total ...	97,184	70,076	27,108	...
Establishment	91,652	87,612	4,040	...
Tools and Plant	1,156	936	220	...
Grand Total... ...	8,58,821	6,08,698	2,50,123	...

241. In addition to a number of works sanctioned but not commenced in the period under report, there are some large works which must be sanctioned without much delay. Among these, one of the most prominent is the Central Jail at the capital. The plans and estimates have been completed and have been sent up to Calcutta in view to secure the advantage of any remarks and suggestions which the Department of Public Works authorities of the Government of India may favor us with. Our State Engineer has, in framing the design and details, followed the main principles observed in the most approved modern Jails, some of which he has specially visited for the purpose. The plans and estimates could not be finished earlier, but work will be commenced as soon as they come back from Calcutta. A suitable building for the Baroda High School is also a desideratum. As it will be one of the most prominent fabrics at the capital, the services of Mr. Chisholm, Madras, have been engaged for the preparation of a proper design. Other important works in prospect will be found indicated in the course of my observations on the Treasury Balances under the head of finance.

242. Mr. Hill deserves the sincere acknowledgments of His Highness' Government for his successful solicitude to give us good, substantial buildings at moderate cost. He has dealt with co-ordinates, subordinates, contractors and workmen with a tact, temper and judgment, which are especially necessary in a Native State.

243. The labors of the Special Engineer, Mr. Crosthwait, will be noticed separately. The cost thereof must be added to the figures noted above.

244. A variety of small works and repairs are proposed and executed by or under the Officers of the Revenue Department, such as making new or reparing old wells, repairing tanks, kutcherries, jails, police lines, &c., &c. The charge incurred in this respect is not included in the Statement above given. It amounted in the year to Rupees 58,770.

245. *Municipal improvements.*—Under this head the City of Baroda is entitled to first notice as being the capital of the Gaekwar's dominions and the largest centre of population therein. Its population is generally assumed to be 1,12,000 in round numbers, but I believe that it is, in reality, considerably above this figure. The area of the city may be roughly computed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The density of the population may be judged by the fact that there is at least a quarter of a lakh of souls for every square mile.

246. During the year under retrospect, marked progress was made in improvements of various kinds which visitors say are striking, though, of course, much yet remains to be done. There is comparatively greater cleanliness; the principal thoroughfares are in a better state of repair; the watering of the streets and roads is better in area and quality; the lighting is more extensive and systematic; precautions against fire are more efficient; wells and tanks have been maintained in better order; something has been done to plant avenues of trees; and considerable purchases have been made of various dead stock articles. The expenditure on these items amounted to about Rupees 1,55,000.

247. This amount stands distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Office establishment	11,911
Inspectors	3,212
Conservancy	45,631
Roads...	18,446
Watering of ditto	12,555
Lighting	12,387
Fire establishment, ...	3,261
Cleaning wells and tanks	2,518
Planting and maintaining avenue trees	3,655
Buildings and repairs	5,002
Purchase of dead-stock	32,873
Miscellaneous	3,204
Total	1,54,655

248. The following is a Statement showing the principal items of dead-stock maintained for the use of the city :—

Fire Engines	22
Carts of all kinds...	85
Lamp posts, iron and others	683
Bracket lamps	106
Iron tanks	27
Dustbins Large 78 Small 65	143
Urinals	48
Rollers	2

249. The expenditure above given does not include that incurred for the construction and repair of large roads which are in charge of the State Engineer.

250. The new works and repairs connected with the Soorsagar tank, which had been intiated under the former regime, having been completed, the taken received its first abundant supply in the course of the year to the great delight of the citizens. This is a large storage of water in the very midst of the city. The quality of the water is much short of what it ought to be, but the water is very useful for man and beast for rough purposes. Around the reservoir are nemerous drinking-water wells which draw their supply by percolation from the tank. The whole is regarded as a great boon, with which the name of the Ex-Maharaja is gratefully associated.

251. Certain costly works were executed to prevent the flood-waters of the Vishwamitri river entering the city. This expenditure, too, goes under general Public Works.

252. The preparatory labours of the Special Engineer employed to devise the best feasible schemes for water supply and drainage will be found noticed elsewhere more in detail.

253. Much has been done to improve the Police, Medical, and Educational arrangements of the city, arrangements which are included in those noticed under the respective heads.

254. For such a densely populated city, a public garden to which the citizens in particular, and the people in general, could resort for

health and for recreation is more of a necessity than of a luxury. A fine site, abutting on the river and fairly stocked with trees, has been selected, and operations have been well commenced. The area of the garden is about 87 acres. Roads and paths have been laid down. A pavilion at a prominent point has made fair progress. A band-stand is nearly completed. Supplemental buildings, whether for use or ornament, have also been started. Good provision for irrigation is being provided. It is intended to transfer the Maharaja's Zoological collection to this public garden, and arrangements with this view have been entered upon. The total cost will probably be between two and three lakhs to be spread over as many years. When completed, the public garden will undoutedly prove one of the greatest boons to our subjects and a great attraction to outsiders. It is already becoming a place of resort.

255. If all that is being done for the City of Baroda be comprehensively viewed, the citizens have reason to feel that a large share of the attention and resources of the State has been given to their interests.

256. While attention has been primarily given to the capital, other towns have not been overlooked. Under the zealous solicitude of Mr. Luxuman Jaganath, the Soobah, the town of Nowsari has made considerable progress. Similarly, under Mr. Rowjee Vittal, the Soobah Baroda Division, the town of Dabhoi has done the same. I am assured that other towns in these and other Divisions have also improved in some respects, and I hope hereafter to inspect the progress made and to record it in detail. His Highness' Government has already made certain fixed grants in this direction, and desires to increase them to the utmost extent possible in reference to the resources at its disposal.

257. I avail myself of this opportunity to state that Mr. Dinshaw Ardeshir Tabarkhan, who is in charge of the Baroda City Municipality, has been performing his duties with zeal and industry. He takes a great interest in his work, and as his experience advances, the operations of his department will become increasingly definite and systematic.

258. *Water-supply and drainage.*—Mr. Thomas P. S. Crosthwait, C.E., has been engaged for some time in preparing the best possible scheme for the water-supply of the City of Baroda, and also for its drainage.

259. That officer's labours began in October 1876 and still continue. The total of expenses incurred by the State on account of his salary, pension-contribution, travelling allowance, establishment, and contingencies during the year under review amounted to Rupees 17,000 in round numbers. The purchase of certain plans executed several years ago in connexion with a project to bring water from the Nerbudda River cost Rupees 2,000. Thus, nearly Rupees 20,000 have been spent in this direction, to which must be added similar charges incurred since the close of the year under report.

260. It rested with Mr. Crosthwait to investigate exhaustively all possible projects. After due investigation, he has concluded against the project of procuring water from the Nerbudda as one needlessly costly and difficult.

261. The River Mahi has been inspected as a source of supply, but has been given up as ineligible because it would also involve the lifting

of water very high by means of pumping machinery, and its subsequent transmission through a great distance.

262. Mr. Crosthwait examined the country all round from the Nerbudda past Pawagur, but found no site suitable for a storage reservoir with a sufficient catchment area.

263. The Oorsung river appearing promising, levels and cross sections were taken to judge of its capabilities. "The result is," Mr. Crosthwait says, "that it would not be possible to get a sufficient storage capacity without reducing the water-way too much and running the risk that an occasional flood might damage the neighbouring country. I have, therefore, reluctantly been obliged to abandon this project."

264. The tanks at Sowli were suggested to Mr. Crosthwait, but these have been found totally inadequate.

265. It thus appears that there is no means of bringing water to Baroda from any of the sources mentioned or the like, even with the aid of moderate pumping machinery. This is very unfortunate and disappointing, but is an unavoidable result. It is a result which, while it saves the State from rash enterprises doomed to failure, must for ever silence the easy and pleasant but delusive suggestions of amateurs.

266. Driven from project to project, Mr. Crosthwait has reverted to the plan of constructing a series of large wells in the vicinity of the city, but sufficiently far to preclude all contamination of the water. To these wells suitable pumping machinery is to be applied. And the water drawn is to be stored up in a reservoir and passed through a series of filter beds, and then passed on to supply the city.

267. It is in maturing this project in all its details, that Mr. Crosthwait is now engaged. When the general and detailed plans and estimates are received, His Highness' Government will have to consider the whole subject with care and caution commensurate with its importance and with the outlay involved. At this stage it is impossible to anticipate the result of such consideration.

268. As regards drainage, the subject affects flood water, rain-fall, and sewage.

269. When the Vishwamitri, so close to the city, was in flood during the monsoon, the water used to overflow and enter parts of the city. To prevent this, Mr. Crosthwait proposed certain bunds provided with regulators. These have been constructed at a cost of about Rupees 14,200, and are well calculated to fulfil the object in view, though no floods have since occurred to test the work in a practical manner.

270. The water from heavy rain-falls accumulates near the Moti Baugh and other places and covers the open area, rendering the parts unhealthy and obstructing the roadway. Mr. Crosthwait proposed certain works in view to drain off this water. A portion has been executed at the very moderate cost of about Rupees 3,200. The rest consists of a long open cutting in the shape of a channel, and has been deferred in view to a little further experience. The estimated cost of the proposed channel is Rupees 13,200. But it is much feared that the soil is so loose that an open and unprotected cutting in it would not maintain itself for any time.

271. These items are, however, the least difficult parts of the drainage question. The drainage of the whole city with its narrow and irregular streets and densely crowded habitations is the subject which will cost the greatest amount of thought and anxiety. Mr. Crosthwait says that he has had complete levels taken and is working out the entire system. The final report is awaited with interest.

272. When Mr. Crosthwait's labors are finished, all his papers therewith connected will be brought together and made over to the State Engineer for safe custody and for purposes of future reference, inasmuch as the levels to the rivers may be of use in connection with other investigations with different objects.

273. *Railways.*—It is, of course, well known that the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway traverses the Baroda territories through the Nowsari and Baroda Divisions. The Government of India have ordered the extension of this line northwards, and this will pass through Kari Division, nearly bisecting the tract. The Baroda State gives the land free and surrenders its right to tax through traffic. The work has already begun, and the extension, so far as those territories are concerned, will be on the broad gauge. The Railway will thus intimately connect the most important of our territorial divisions, and eliminate the disadvantages of their geographical separation.

274. We have a little Railway of our own, acting as a feeder to the trunk line. It is nearly 20 miles in length and connects our town of Dabhoi with the Meagaum Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line. Our gauge has the distinction of being the smallest in India, being only 2½ feet. Yet I have found travelling by it pleasant enough. The cost of construction may be roughly stated at Rupees 20,000 per mile.

275. Very moderate as this rate of cost is, our Railway has been slow in yielding a return. The following statement shows the general results for the years it has been in existence :—

	Total for 1873.	Total for 1874.	Total for 1875.	Total for 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Earnings	15,759	33,087	34,302	39,776
Expenses	15,497	25,074	26,965	29,970
Net profit	262	8,013	7,337	9,806
Return per annum on capital invested taken at Rupees 3,73,400 ...	0·07 per cent.	2·15 per cent.	1·97 per cent.	2·62 per cent.

276. The following Statement shows the progressive improvement which has taken place in the numbers of passengers carried :—

	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Upper Class	22,445	593	730	1,322
Lower Class		54,690	67,578	85,129
Total ...	22,445	55,283	68,308	86,451

277. The earnings derived from the above passengers are exhibited below :—

	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Upper Class	7,904	326	419	722
Lower Class		14,886	15,493	19,183
Total ...	7,904	15,212	15,912	19,905

278. The following is a similar Statement of the goods traffic :—

		Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.
Quantities carried ...	Tons.	3,747	9,719	12,815	13,502
Earnings therefrom ...	Rs.	8,602	16,852	17,569	19,414

279. On the other hand, the working expenses have also increased as shown below :—

	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Maintenance, way and works ...	394	4,633	6,030	6,435
Locomotive expenses	5,561	8,476	8,526	8,640
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	985	2,422	2,213	3,287
Traffic expenses	5,088	5,622	6,271	7,191
General charges	3,468	3,921	3,925	4,418
Total ...	15,496	25,074	26,965	29,971

280. On the whole, then, though even the most favorable return falls short of the proper mark, I have reason to hope that the progressive advance shown above will continue, and that the proper mark will be reached ere long.

281. Considering the enormous cost and difficulties of making metalled roads in Guzerat, as alluded to in my previous report, it appears to me that Railways, on this gauge of 2½ feet, and which cost only about Rupees 20,000 per mile, may well be substituted. A metalled road would cost Rupees 10,000 per mile for construction, and Rupees 1,000 per annum for maintenance; and the latter item is equal to a capital value of Rupees 20,000. Thus a metalled road would be really dearer than the little Railway proposed. And another important consideration is that the metalled road would yield no direct return, whereas the Railway would give something which might be expected in process of time to amount to 4 or 5 per cent. These reasons seem to support the proposed plan strongly and perhaps conclusively. The plan, of course, applies only to short interior communications, the traffic on which would not warrant the adoption of larger gauges.

282. At any rate, the plan appears to be worthy of a trial somewhere; and, as a line of twenty miles already exists here, the trial may be made in these territories, the result of which may prove more than of local significance. When extensions take place, the average cost of superintendence per mile and of some other items may be expected to be lowered, because the superintendence provided for twenty miles for instance, may suffice for five times that number of miles.

283. Under these impressions, we have proposed to connect Dabhoi with Bahaderpoor on the east, Chandode on the south, and Baroda on the north-west. Plans and estimates have been prepared. These connexions would be the means of cheapening building materials at the Gaekwar's capital, cheapening grain, fuel, fodder for cattle, &c. Salt could be more easily carried into the interior. We are ready to take action, but it is desirable to await an expression of the views of the Government of India to whom a reference has been made.

284. Before quitting the topic of Railways, I wish to draw attention to the great advantages which will accrue if direct Railway connexion, on the metre gauge, be established between Baroda and Burwai on the Holkar's State Railway. Judging merely from the map, I suggest Burwai, because at this place has been erected the magnificent bridge over the Nerbudda, and also because Burwai is bellow the Vindhian range. Some such line will immensely facilitate the interchange of traffic between rich and overflowing regions. Very recently we have seen what vast quantities of food grains were lying east of Khandwa, while Guzerat was much in want of the same. As matters stand at present, Guzerat is connected with Khandwa *viâ* Bombay. A direct connexion as indicated above will probably save a distance of nearly 500 miles. The same connexion will, by an equal saving of distance, promote traffic between Central India and Guzerat. It would be difficult to over-estimate these advantages. It is for the Imperial Government to take the matter into consideration.

285. *The Maharaja's education and progress.*—His Highness the young Gaekwar has been growing remarkably in size and strength, and

is fast approaching the status of a young man. His Highness has enjoyed excellent health.

286. His habits continue regular. He rises early in the morning. Exercises follow. Then he prepares his lessons. After taking his meals, he goes to the school at 10-30 A.M. with admirable punctuality. He is at his studies till 5 P.M. Exercises follow again. At night-fall, he returns to the palace and is occupied with the lessons for the morrow. After supper, he goes to bed about 10 o'clock.

287. From 10-30 A.M. to 6 P.M., which is more than seven hours, His Highness is under the close personal supervision of Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, who is in charge of His Highness' education. For the remainder of the day His Highness is looked after by his mother, the Maharani Jumna Bai.

288. His Highness and his companions in study are now taught in a distinct school-house newly erected specially for this purpose, at a cost of about Rupees 43,400. It is a building in every way suitable. It is situated about a couple of miles from the city residence of the royal family. It is located in a fine, healthy place. It is commodious and handsomely furnished. Extensive play-grounds are attached to the same.

289. His Highness is learning Mahratti, Guzerati and English, in all of which his progress has been creditable. He is now able to carry on conversation in English without embarrassment. He reads and writes with comparative ease and fluency. His store of useful knowledge is steadily increasing. Now that preliminary difficulties have been overcome, his intellectual acquisitions may be expected to proceed with accelerated speed.

290. One feature full of promise is that His Highness applies himself to his studies from love, and not from compulsion or any degree of pressure. He possesses great perseverance, and is ambitious to excel his companions. Mr. Elliot says that His Highness needs more to be restrained than stimulated in this respect.

291. Under Mr. Elliot's care His Highness' thinking and judging faculties, good as they are by nature, are steadily improving. And the Prince is rapidly imbibing principles of conduct, which will be of invaluable service hereafter.

292. His Highness' general manners and bearing also manifest marked improvement. The most effective impulse in this direction was imparted on the occasion of his long trip to and from Delhi in connexion with the Imperial Assemblage—a trip which has been productive of good in several other respects also.

293. The number of the Prince's associates has been slightly increased by judicious selections. While sufficient scope has thus been provided for the development of a spirit of emulation among the pupils, care has been taken to insure sufficient concentration of attention on the part of the teaching staff by circumscribing their work to a very moderate number of boys.

294. His Highness continues fond of physical exercises of various kinds—wrestling, riding, drilling, and games of all sorts. Occasionally he and Mr. Elliot go out on short hunting excursions.

295. Mr. Elliot's zeal and assiduity in the performance of his important duties deserve every acknowledgment. And that gentleman has displayed much tact and judgment in conciliating those interests which might otherwise impede his labors and retard the progress of the Maharaja.

296. The co-operation of Her Highness the Maharani in respect of the proper education of her son continues to be cordial and conspicuous.

297. Mr. Melvill's official and personal solicitude, thoughtfulness, and watchfulness in regard to the health and training of the Maharaja, cannot be surpassed.

298. The expenses connected with His Highness the Maharaja's ducation amounted in the year to about Rupees 21,000.

299. *Education.*—The total expenditure of the Educational Department during the year under report was as follows:—

I.	Baroda English High School	...	Rs.	17,019
II.	Anglo-Indian Institution ...	...	„	3,693
III.	Vernacular Schools ...	...	„	77,149
IV.	Vernacular College of Science	...	„	13,154
		Total ...	„	1,11,015

300. *High School, Baroda.*—Mr. J. V. S. Pope, M.A., was Principal of this School till June 1876, when he resigned, having got a better appointment in the Bengal Educational Department. The present Principal, Mr. T. S. Tait, B.A.B. Sc., took charge of the school on the 30th April 1877.

301. The High School is divided into two Divisions:—(*a*) the Upper School; and (*b*) the Lower School.

302. The staff of the High School consists of sixteen teachers including the Principal; six being engaged in the Upper, and ten in the Lower School.

303. The number of students on the rolls of the school in July 1877 was 327 as against 228 in July 1876.

304. The expenses incurred during the year amounted to Rupees 17,019 local currency; and the fee collections amounted to Rupees 1,022.

305. The students of the Upper School pay a fee of annas 8, and of the Lower of annas 4 per mensem.

306. In November last, two students from this school passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. They received scholarships from the State of the value of Rupees 20 per mensem each, and they are now prosecuting their studies in Bombay, one at the Elphinstone College, and the other at the Free General Assembly's Institution.

307. The annual distribution of prizes took place on 24th February last. The prizes were presented by His Highness the Maharaja who also read a short address.

308. Sanskrit is taught in the Upper School in addition to English and the Vernaculars of the students.

309. The Principal reports that the attendance and the behaviour of the students have been good on the whole.

310. There is a small library attached to the school, which contains many standard works.

311. The construction of a gymnasium has been sanctioned, and it will soon be commenced.

312. The Principal considers that a boarding house is desirable for mofussil students, who have no relatives in Baroda.

313. With the exception of one Anglo-Vernacular School at Petlad, the High School has no feeding English Schools in the districts. The High School has, therefore, to teach English from the alphabet upwards.

314. Boys from the Vernacular Schools in the town generally enter the High School as soon as they have passed the 4th Vernacular Standard.

315. *Anglo-Indian Institution.*—This institution has been opened principally for the education of the children of the European and Eurasian Officers employed in the Military Department of the State. It is, however, open to all European and Eurasian children who have otherwise no means of obtaining education.

316. Thirty (30) children in all attend the school—sixteen boys and fourteen girls. More than half the children are under seven years of age, and two over fourteen years. Seventeen (17) children are Protestant, and 13 Roman Catholic.

317. The school was opened on the 13th August 1876.

318. Mr. A. C. J. N. Rehling is Master of the School. His daughter, Miss Rehling, is in charge of the girls.

319. The total expenditure on account of the school was Rupees 3,692.

320. The fee-collections amounted to Rupees 270 local currency. The pupils pay one Rupee Babashai as fee.

321. The progress of the pupils is reported to be fair.

322. *Vernacular Schools.*—These are under the direction of Mr. Bhogilal Pranavallabhdas, an educationist of experience in Guzerat.

323. An Inspector of Schools was appointed under him this year; and this place was conferred on Mr. Hargovindas, who was, previous to joining this service, Principal of the Vernacular Training College at Rajkote.

324. There are at present 104 Vernacular Schools under the superintendence of the Director of Vernacular Instruction, containing 11,172 boys and girls. Of these, three are private and aided schools, containing 621 boys; and 101 are Government Schools, containing 10,551 boys and girls. Of the Government Schools, three are girls schools; and the number of girls attending them is 212.

325. The year previous there were 70 schools, containing 6,478 boys. So this year shows an increase of 34 schools and 4,694 scholars.

326. There is 48·5 per cent. increase in the schools, and 72·4 per cent. in the scholars.

327. The schools may be variously classified as below:—

1*st*.—According to grade.

No.	Name of Grade.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Anglo-Vernacular	1	28
2	Superior	22	5,111
3	Middling	47	4,441
4	Inferior	34	1,592
	Total ...	104	11,172

2*nd*.—According to languages taught.

No.	Languages.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Anglo-Vernacular...	1	28
2	Guzerati	77	9,669
3	Mahratti	11	865
4	Sanskrit	11	266
5	Urdu	4	344
	Total ...	104	11,172

3*rd*.—According to the districts in which they are situated.

No.	District.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Kari	23	2,917
2	Baroda City	17	1,589
	„ District	29	3,849
3	Nowsari „	11	1,074
4	Amreilly Sub-Division	16	1,169
	Okhamandal do.	8	574
	Total ...	104	11,172

328. The seventeen schools of the Baroda City are as shown below:—

No.	Schools.	Scholars.
9	Sanskrit	227
3	Mahratti	596
3	Guzerati	596
1	Girls, School...	87
1	Urdu	83
17	Total ...	1,589

329. The average number of scholars throughout the year may be taken at 10,000.

330. Out of these, nearly 3,000 or 30 per cent. may be said to be Brahmans; 2,000, or 20 per cent. Banias; about 1,800 or 18 per cent. Kunbees or cultivators; about 1,000 or 10 per cent. Mahomedans; and about 2,200 or 22 per cent. scholars of other castes and creeds. These are, of course, round numbers.

331. On a rough calculation, made some years before, it has been ascertained that there are nearly 300 indigenous schools, containing about 12,000 boys, which have no connection with the Educational Department. The school-going population may thus be estimated at between 22,000 and 23,000.

332. Estimating the whole population at twenty lakhs, and the children at five lakhs, this would give a percentage of 4·4.

333. In the Educational Budget a grant of Rupees 69,404 was made for the Government Schools. The amount expended comes to Rupees 63,190 local currency, as shown below:—

Head of Expenditure.	Amounts Sanctioned.	Amounts Expended.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Direction	10,860	10,417
Inspection	4,080	3,931
Instruction	49,776	41,829
Contingencies	2,700	2,536
Reserved Fund	1,988	377
Dead-stock	.....	4,100
Total ...	69,404	63,190

334. Last year, the amount expended was Rupees 32,605. This shows an increase of Rupees 30,585 in the expenditure of the year under report.

335. An amount of Rupees 10,000 was sanctioned in the Budget for building school-houses. The sanctions given were as below:—

No.	Building.	Amount.
		Rupees.
1	Amreilly School	6,584
2	Dhari „	598
3	Dharmaj „	2,437
	Total ...	9,619

336. A school-building for the Dwarka Schools was sanctioned a little before the year under report, at an expense of Rupees 6,200 (British).

337. An amount of Rupees 6,492 was sanctioned for a School of Industry, but no school has been yet opened.

338. An amount of Rupees 2,100 was sanctioned for prizes in the Budget, out of which Rupees 1,980 have been spent. Besides this, prizes and sweetmeats were distributed to the various schools by private visitors to the amount of Rupees 1,755.

339. Besides the items entered in the Budget, additional sanction was given for furniture, books, &c., partly before the Budget was framed, and partly after it was framed, to the extent of Rupees 4,210, and the actual expenditure out of this amount was Rupees 4,100.

340. The fee collections amounted to Rupees 7,551, as against Rupees 4,268 last year, as follow:—

No.	Names of Districts.	Amount of fees.
		Rupees
1	Baroda City	865
	„ District	3,124
2	Nowsari „	623
3	Kadi „	2,053
4	Amreilly „	471
	Okhamandal District	415
	Total ...	7,551

341. The rates of fee are not uniform; and 20 per cent. of the pupils are admitted free of payment. In the City of Baroda the rates of fee are one anna per boy up to the 5th Guzerati or Mahratti Standard, and two annas above that. In the districts (Kattiawar excepted) it is one anna up to the 3rd Standard, and two annas above that. In Kattiawar, one anna per boy without distinction as to standards.

342. There is a re-entrance fee of four annas for boys who, having left school once, re-enter it within one year.

343. No fees are charged in the Sanskrit Schools, Urdu Schools, and Girl Schools.

344. The expenses may be summed up as follow :—

No.	Item.	Expenditure
		Rupees.
1	Instruction	63,190
2	School-houses...	9,619
3	Regimental School (Dwarka) (*vide* paragraph) ...	240
	Total ...	73,049
	Deduct amount of fees ...	7,551
	Nett expenditure ...	65,498

345. Out of the Budget grant, there would thus appear a saving of Rupees 13,905. If the fees were not deducted, the amount of savings would be Rupees 6,354.

346. The Inspector and the Director between them visited all the schools during the year.

347. This year includes a period of twelve months, from 1st August 1876 to 31st July 1877. The previous year, the figures of which are given for comparison in the body of the report, also contained a period of twelve months, but from 1st April 1875 to 1st April 1876. In the interval of four months, between 1st April to 1st August 1876, the expenditure on account of the Vernacular schools came to Rupees 25,179 as follows :—

No.	Item.	Expenditure.
		Rupees.
1	Direction	4,270
2	Inspection	384
3	Instruction	13,395
4	School-house at Dwarka	7,130
	Total ...	25,179

348. The collections of fee amounted to Rupees 1,651.

349. The Director's report does not include one grant of Rupees 20 per mensem towards the maintenance of the Regimental School at Dwarka. The grant was sanctioned in June 1876. During the year under report the Soobah must have paid the amount of Rupees 240 to the school in question. This sum will have to be added to the expenditure the Director has shown.

350. *Book Depôt.*—There is a small Book Depôt at Baroda which purchases books principally from the Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay, and distributes them for sale to such of our schools as want them.

351. Two thousand (2,000) Rupees were advanced during the year for the purchase of stock, and Rupees 1,000 were advanced in the time of the Ex-Gaekwar.

352. The stock on hand on the last day of the year under report consisted of 17,812 books of the aggregate value of Rupees 4,634.

353. The Baroda Book Depôt gets a commission of 10 per cent. on purchases made, from the Bombay Depôt. Part of the commission goes towards some of the expenses of the depôt such as carriage, &c. The balance of this commission on hand at the end of March 1876 was Rupees 341, and the balance at the end of July 1877 was Rupees 358.

354. There is no separate establishment for the depôt.

355. *Vernacular College of Science.*—The Educational Budget included a grant for a Vernacular College of Rupees 1,175 per mensem, including the salaries of Professors, establishment, apparatus, and sundry other expenses. Books and furniture were not included in the Budget Grant. The Budget was passed in February 1876, and the present Vernacular College was opened in August 1876.

356. The College was opened with the object of imparting a knowledge of some of the most useful modern sciences through the Vernaculars, and to impart it in a way that may become useful to the students in practical life.

357. The College is intended to have three branches :—

(*a*) Medicine;
(*b*) Engineering; and
(*c*) Law.

358. The services of Dr. Bhalchandra were secured for the Principalship of the College. A better selection for the appointment could not have been made. He took up chemistry and botany for the subject of his lectures during the 1st year.

359. Mr. Lalloobhai, L.C.E., was appointed to teach mathematics, surveying, &c. Other subordinate teachers were also appointed.

360. The Entrance Examination commenced from 16th August 1876. The results were declared on the 1st September, and the College was formally opened on 6th September 1876. A suitable building for the classes is a desideratum.

361. A Committee was appointed to look to the working of the College including some of the members of the College Staff. The following outsiders were placed on the Committee:—

1. Janardan S. Gadgil, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

2. Ramchandra G. Deshmukh, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

3. Rao Saheb Bhogilal Pranavalabhadas, Director of Vernacular Education.

4. Rao Saheb Tapidas D. Meheta, M.A., 1st Assistant, High School.

362. Mr. Janardan Gadgil was made President of the Committee.

363. Chemical apparatus and surveying instruments were purchased for the College for Rupees 2,286.

364. A small Laboratory was built.

365. Books and furniture of the value of Rupees 1,281 (Baroda Currency) were bought for the College.

366. The festivities at Baroda in connection with the assumption of the title of Empress by Her Most Gracious Majesty commenced with the exhibition of a variety of interesting chemical experiments at the College. His Highness the Maharaja, the Agent, Governor-General, the Dewan and Ladies and Gentlemen were present on the occasion. The objects of the College were then explained by the President of the Committee. The exhibition was viewed with satisfaction.

367. The total number of students at the College is at present 47. Fifteen (15) attend the Medical class, 21 the Engineering class, and 11 attend the Political Economy Class. There are 20 scholarships worth Rupees 6 each attached to the College. Mr. Bhogilal, the Director of Vernacular Education, voluntarily devoted a portion of his time to the teaching of Political Economy at the College, for which thanks are due to him.

368. A donation of Rupees 50 was givien by Mr. Balaji Pandurung of Bombay.

369. The progress of the students was tested by two examinations. The examiners expressed themselves well satisfied.

370. Dr. Bhalchandra's lectures in the vernacular on botany are ready for the Press.

371. *Grant-in-aid to Sir Cowasji Jehangir Nowsari Zartosthi Madresa.*—During the year under report His Highness' Government sanctioned a grant-in-aid of British Rupees 2,600 per annum to Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Nowsari Zartosthi Madresa. The sanction takes effect from the 1st August 1877.

372.. On the whole, education has, it will be seen, made a fair development in the year. Under a gentleman of Mr. Tait's talents and energy, the prosperity of the Baroda High School may be considered assured. The able and zealous educationists from Rao Bahadoor Vinayek Rao downwards, who look after vernacular education, are not the men who will leave anything undone to insure success in this branch. I only wish that the pupils of the Anglo-Indian Institution and of the Vernacular College may speedily increase so as to be more commensurate with the cost incurred.

373. *Printing Press.*—A Printing Press being one of the necessary appliances of a progressive Administration, we have one, though as yet on a very moderate scale. The work of the various Departments is done by it in the Vernacular. It is not able to cope with all the work of all the different branches of the Administration, and, therefore, sometimes some work is entrusted to outside agencies.

374. Establishment and materials cost about Rupees 7,600 in the year. The cost must increase hereafter.

375. *Medical Department.*—As I have once before observed, nothing more practically brings home to the people the benefits of good government than proper medical institutions judiciously organized and distributed. The relief of human pain and disease is also congenial to Native benevolence, which extends sympathy to even the lower animals. An early resolve was, therefore, taken to do the utmost in this direction which circumstances and resources would permit. There being in these territories sufficient work to require the undivided devotion of a superior Medical Officer, the services of Surgeon Thomas Cody, of the Bombay Medical Staff, were applied for and obtained. This gentleman took charge of his duties as Durbar Physician and Chief Medical Officer, in the latter part of September 1876.

376. Dr. Cody's report on his department for the year under review is an interesting and lucid document, which deserves to be perused in full. I proceed to notice the more prominent facts.

377. Much need not be said regarding the state of things as they existed under the late régime. Excepting the State Hospital at the capital, and a small staff of vaccinators looked after by the Residency Surgeon, there were hardly any proper public institutions to speak of. Yet, a large or at least a most costly staff of Wyeds and Hakims was maintained. Some of these enjoyed the most extravagant emoluments, and their Materia Medica fully partook of oriental magnificence, as it professed to include perparations of gold, rubies, and pearls, which, of course, were paid for separately. Many of the Wyeds at their own pleasure employed substitutes on low pay to do their duties, the substitutes being worse qualified than the principals. No returns were rendered, there was no pretence to organization, there was an entire absence of control and responsibility. The results may be easily imagined.

378. The first step was to rescue the funds thus wastefully engaged. With a few exceptions, the Wyeds and Hakims were pensioned on the ground that their services were no longer required by the State.

They were more liberally treated in this respect than they had expected in the circumstances, and the result was that they accepted the arrangement with satisfactory submission. Considerable resources were thus liberated and made available for the new organization.

379. After due study of the requirements of the country, a programme was framed for this organization, and it has been carried out as fast as men and materials could be found. The development reached at the close of the year under notice may be judged from the following tabular statement of the medical agencies as they stood in the last month of the year :—

Division.	No.	Establishments.	Monthly pay.	Contingencies.	House rent.	Total.	Remarks.
		HEAD OFFICE—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Baroda City	1	Surgeon T. Cody, Durbar Physician and Chief Medical Officer, including pension contribution. Rs. a. p. 1,500 0 0 Establishment 178 8 0	1,678 8 0	93 3 11	.....	1,771 11 11	
	2	SYAJI RAO MILITARY HOSPITAL.					
		Shumsoodin Suleman, L.M., Civil Surgeon in charge ... ... 300 0 0 Establishment 68 0 0	368 0 0	230 10 9	.....	598 10 9	
	3	BARODA CITY DISPENSARY—					
		Mr. A. D'Souza, Civil Surgeon in charge, including Pension contribution ... ... 454 8 9 Establishment 66 0 0	520 8 9	38 5 3	.....	558 14 0	Mr. A. D'Souza has since reverted to his appointment in the British service; Mr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatodeker, L. M., has been appointed in his stead.
	4	Palace Dispensary	88 0 0	.....	.....	88 0 0	
	5	Central Jail Hospital	85 0 0	14 12 6	.....	99 12 6	
	6	BARODA STATE HOSPITAL—					
		Dr. H. Atkins, M.D., Supt. ... 200 0 0 Establishment 167 0 0	367 0 0	194 1 9	.....	561 1 9	Dr. Atkins is the Residency Surgeon. Rupees 200 are paid him as a special allowance for his superintending the State Hospital.
	7	Midwife	57 0 0	.....	10 0 0	67 0 0	
Baroda Division	8	Dabhoi Dispensary...	61 10 0	5 2 6	4 0 0	70 12 6	
	9	Petlad do.	62 0 0	17 10 7	1 9 3	81 3 10	
	10	Sojitra do.	63 0 0	14 7 1	2 4 0	69 11 1	
	11	NOWSARI CIVIL HOSPITAL—					
Nowsari Division		Manekji Mancherji Gimi, L.M., Civil Surgeon in charge ... 200 0 0 Establishment 50 8 0	250 8 0	26 15 5	10 0 0	287 7 5	
	12	Sayeghur	57 2 8	6 6 8	3 8 0	67 1 4	
	13	KADI CIVIL HOSPITAL—					
Kadi Division		Batookram S. Mehta, L.M., Civil Surgeon in charge ... ... 200 0 0 Establishment 57 0 0	257 0 0	10 13 9	7 0 0	274 13 9	

Division.	No.	Establishments.	Monthly pay.	Contingencies.	House rent.	Total.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		KADI CIVIL HOSPITAL—*continued.*					
Kadi Division	14	Patton Dispensary	44 13 11	19 12 0	.....	64 9 11	
	15	Bechraji do.	49 1 6	5 4 3	.....	54 5 9	
	16	Sidhpoor do.	50 8 0	14 10 0	5 0 0	70 2 0	
	17	Deesa Contingent Dispensary	25 0 0	9 11 1	.....	34 11 1	
	18	Sadra do. do.	25 0 0	13 0 0	.....	38 0 0	
Amreilly Division	19	Mulhar Row Dispensary	80 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	100 0 0	
	20	Dhari Battalion do.	130 0 0	8 7 0	.....	138 7 0	
	21	Okha Battalion Hospital	186 0 0	17 1 4	.....	203 1 4	
	22	Maneckwara Contingent Dispensary ...	28 0 0	7 6 10	.....	35 6 10	
	23	General duty	25 0 0	8 14 3	.....	33 14 3	
	24	Analysis	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	
	25	Veterinary pupils	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0	
		Total ...	4,608 12 10	771 12 11	48 5 3	5,428 15 0	
		VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENT.					
	26	3 Inspectors, 1 @ Rupees 100					
		1 @ ,, 75	225 0 0	.....	.....	225 0 0	
		1 @ ,, 50					
	27	One Head Vaccinator	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	
	28	28 Vaccinators, ...					
		4 @ Rupees 24-8 per mensem					
		12 @ ,, 18-8 ,, ,, ...	506 0 0	.....	.....	506 0 0	
		12 @ ,, 15-8 ,, ,, ...					
	29	33 Peons, ...					
		4 @ Rupees 8 per mensem	235 0 0	.....	.....	235 0 0	
		29 @ ,, 7 ,, ,, ...					
	30	6 Probationers @ 9 Rs. each	54 0 0	.....	.....	54 0 0	
	31	Contingencies	... ...	10 0 9	.....	10 0 9	
	32	Grain compensation to 4 Vaccinators and 4 Peons	12 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0	
		Total	1,062 0 0	10 0 9	.....	1,072 0 9	
		Grand Total ...	5,670 12 10	781 13 8	48 5 3	6,500 15 9	

N.B.—Medicines, instruments, furniture, &c. &c., are not included in this statement.

380. It will be observed that, at the rate stated above, the yearly charge for only pay, contingencies and house-rent, will be Rupees 78,011.

381. To this must be added the cost of medicines, instruments, furniture, &c.

382. The aggregate actual charge, everything taken, was very nearly Rupees 86,000 for the year. But this cannot furnish a correct measure of the scale of establishment as it stood at the close of the year, because the establishment was developed from month to month.

383. The medical wants of the Palace, of the Sircar Officers, of the Police and military bodies, of the Central and other Jails, and of the people in general, have thus been already considerably met, though of course we have not yet reached the limits we have prescribed to ourselves. The recipients of the benefit thus provided, increasingly appreciate the same.

384. Medical Officers being present or available at different centres of population, the supply of medico-legal evidence in trials by the Judges and Magistrates has been facilitated.

385. The want of suitable buildings has been much felt. Such as could be had have been hired pending new constructions. These new buildings have been designed by the State Engineer, and a few had made great progress at the close of the year. For instance, the new Military Hospital at Baroda, and the Dispensary at Dabhoi. The actual occupation of these will be noticed in the next report.

386. It was a great advantage that, at the first start, we were enabled by the kindness of the Government of Bombay to obtain large supplies of medicines and instruments from their stores on cash payments. Hereafter, such supplies will be obtained independently.

387. Dr. Cody enforces of course regular returns from his various subordinates, and exercises a close and beneficial control, occasionally himself inspecting their work as circumstances permit. He cannot, however, afford to be long absent from the capital, as he is in Medical charge of the Maharaja and of important members of the family.

388. The public health was, on the whole, fair during the year. Cholera and small-pox made their appearance but to a very limited extent and passed off in a short time.

389. A system of reporting being established, the great number of deaths caused by snake-bites has come to light. These occur chiefly after the rains, when luxuriant vegetation springs up. As no antidote is known to science, the best remedy is to get the poisonous reptiles destroyed. If the whole population should declare in favor of this plan, the object would be accomplished in more or less time. But large sections of the population hold snakes in veneration.

390. From the detailed returns rendered, it appears that the total number of patients treated during the year was—

In-door	2,080,	giving a daily average of		...	...	67
Out-door	37,900	„	„	„	...	... 1,188
Total	39,980	„	„	„	...	... 1,255

391. These figures, however, do not represent the full working capacity of the several institutions, because the institutions were progressively established and strengthened during the year. I feel certain that the extent of relief given will largely increase.

392. The midwife employed in the city of Baroda attended 28 cases of labor, and is otherwise doing useful service. She is not an ordinary midwife, but one regularly educated and trained at the Grant College, Bombay. In native families there is much mismanagement during the confinement of women, and it is to be hoped that this midwife will be the means of gradually removing the prevailing ignorance in this direction. But, obviously, progress must be slow, as it has to be made in the female world.

393. The vaccination establishment was reorganized and strengthened during the year with the object of extending operations, and insuring the better inspection of work. The annual cost of this branch of medical agency is about Rupees 15,000.

394. The total number of operations during the year—

Was	...	56,472
The total number of persons primarily vaccinated	...	55,762
Ratio of males „ „	...	53 per cent.
„ of females „ „	...	47 „ „
„ of successful primary operations ...	...	93 „ „

395. The enforcement of cleanliness in the more important towns as a preventive of disease, has received some attention. At the capital itself, vigorous and costly efforts have been made in this respect, though they are not yet sufficient. These efforts at the capital cost during the year about Rupees 66,000.

396. Special grants of funds were made during the year to several of the large towns for the purpose of keeping them clean, and more or less amelioration is in progress. For instance, the town of Dabhoi has undergone great cleaning, and it is hoped that this town will, in consequence, be much less exposed to the ravages of cholera than before. The town of Nowsari has made a great advance, and so on.

397. The most difficult problem everywhere presenting itself is how to remove the night-soil. On this point, Dr. Cody has favored us with his reflections in his report, and the plan sketched by that gentleman would seem, after all, the simplest and the most practical. It is what is known as "The Heidelberg pail system of removal." It may be worthy of a trial in some minor town, or in a portion of the city of Baroda.

398. In the results attained in the course of one short year may be recognized the high qualities which Dr. Cody has brought to bear on his work. His plans and principles are sound, and he is most careful to select the best men available for service in the Department. A thoughtful economy characterizes his expenditure, a virtue expected in every head of department and, without which, it would be difficult to maintain the general finances in order.

399. *The Palace.*—This is a huge department, and its expenditure is composed of a vast number of heterogeneous items. The reforms designed, and the principles under which they were to be carried out,

were sufficiently indicated in my last report. They made progress as far as possible in the year under advertence.

400. Increased expenditure under certain heads was unavoidable, because of the great advance in the prices of provisions. Yet the ordinary expenditure shows a variation on the right side of about Rupees 1,60,000.

401. The Palace expenditure is not all the personal expenditure of the Maharaja, but includes karkhanas or departments maintained for purposes of State, and also includes religious and charitable disbursements which are public or semi-public. For instance, it includes the maintenance of a number of elephants. Also the establishment of men and animals connected with the well-known sports in the arena, which afford so much interest and amusement to the general population. Similarly, it includes the khichri charities; and also annual fixed or varying grants to temples, to learned and pious men, to wandering mendicants, and so forth.

402. The contingent expenditure of the Palace is liable to unforeseen variations. Their Highnesses sometimes pay a visit to Nowsari for the sake of a change, and the apparently small matter costs thousands. The royal ladies, prompted by the Shastras to incessant benevolence, make new vows and undertake new rites, the merit of the large usual charities being too much regarded by these ladies as belonging to those who originally instituted them. Yet the ladies are unwilling to allow reductions in these usual charities initiated by their predecessors. In the course of my experience of Native States, I have come across pious Brahmins being still employed in fervently praying for the long life of Maharajas long since demised. Again, the Court Astrologers are a body who are unwilling or unable to submit to financial control; their independence is apparently co-extensive with that of the planets whose mystic influences they interpret. An eclipse occurs in a certain constellation, Mars and Saturn are in conjunction, or Jupiter and Venus are in opposition. To avert the baneful influence of these phenomena on the health or the fortunes of the royal family, large donations must be made. If funds be refused, the next sickness in the family would be inevitably traced to the omission. It should be remembered in this connexion that the Astronomer Royal of England is to this day receiving communications, soliciting his aid in counteracting the malevolence of the celestial bodies. In all such matters, the administration does wisely in exercising a tolerant and elastic policy without altogether abdicating a salutary control.

403. Her Highness the Maharani is disposed to restrain extravagance and has done much in this respect. Mr. Ganpat Rao Mahajun, the Palace Kamdar, is an officer of great experience and is willing to give effect to whatever is prescribed as the rule of conduct. Rao Bahadoor Vinayek Rao Jenardan Kirtane is, with his characteristic coolness and steadiness, giving gradual effect to beneficial reforms.

404. The total Palace expenditure during the year will be found in the financial statement.

405. *Land Revenue.*—The affairs of this pre-eminently large branch of revenue, as well as others, continue under the able and energetic direction of Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin. This officer has done much to introduce right principles and details of management.

406. One great difficulty has been to find men properly qualified and experienced for the various posts in the revenue branch of the service. We have on the whole good Soobahs and we have secured some fair Naib Soobahs. A few more Naib Soobahs are still wanted. While some Wyhiwatdars are up to the required standard, others have yet to rise to it. It takes a pretty long time for the service to offer a choice of candidates for the higher posts. The fact is, we have had at one and the same time to navigate the vessel, to man it, to train the crew, to stop leakages, and to renovate the keel and hull.

407. To proceed after the completion of the summary revision of the land assessment, it came to our knowledge that the revised rates which had been fixed for the Gandevi talook of the Nowsari Division before the formation of the present administration, were still excessive. To revise already revised rates was a task which it required great caution to entertain, lest it should operate as a very embarrassing precedent. The matter was, therefore, approached with great reluctance and hesitation. Yet, we were urged by unmistakable evidence. The talook is one of the richest tracts, not only of the division in which it is situated, but of the Gaekwar's dominions in general, and this virtue had specially tempted the fiscal rapacity of the past. Increase upon increase by way of taxation had been so heaped upon the talook, that lands had been abandoned, and ryots had deserted their homesteads. Revenue balances had largely increased, and waste lands found none to take them up. The reduction of the assessment rates effected before the advent of this administration, though very beneficial so far as it went, was not sufficient. Careful enquiries were made, statistics collected, and matters repeatedly discussed. The result was that a further reduction of the land-tax was sanctioned, amounting to nearly a quarter of a lakh of rupees for that talook alone. Putting the two reductions together, the reduction amounted to about 40½ per cent.

408. The recasting of all the talooks which were formerly so very irregularly and capriciously formed, was completed during the year. The transfer of numerous villages from one talook to another entailed very troublesome adjustments in regard to accounts and other matters.

409. In reference to this re-distribution of the administrative divisions of the country, the district establishments had to be re-organized, and this was done.

410. An enlarged re-organization of the Village Accountant's establishment was felt to be a most pressing necessity, for the preparation of primary accounts is most essential to the proper working of the ryotwari system. Where the pay or remuneration had been fluctuating, it was fixed. Where it was inadequate, it was raised. The work itself was equitably re-distributed. This measure entailed an additional cost of Rupees 35,849 per annum. Formerly, when the land revenues were collected under the farming system, the State did not care much for village accounts and accountants. But such cannot now be the case. This reform has yet to be introduced in the Amreilly Division, except the talook of Okhamandal.

411. A new set of forms of village accounts and records was introduced, to secure accuracy, completeness, and uniformity of information.

412. Detailed instructions were issued in view to inquiries into revenue arrears, and to the determination of the recoverable and the contrary. Principles were laid down, under which the great majority of cases could be disposed of by the Soobahs and their subordinates without constant references to the Hoozoor. The work is reported to have been finished, and Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin promises to scrutinize the details in view to satisfy himself that the work has been done in the manner prescribed by him.

413. As petty objectionable taxes and imposts revealed themselves in the course of business, they were inquired into and abolished. The loss thus willingly incurred may be estimated at about Rupees 16,000, per annum. I fear that many more items of a similar character remain to be brought to light and to be similarly relinquished.

414. The importance of encouraging the making of new wells for irrigation, and of maintaining in repair the existing ones, has been impressed on those concerned. The Sirkar contributed its share where such has been customary.

415. Much of the work above summarized and a great deal of work appertaining to other departments pressed heavily on the District Officers, a fact which must be noted in extenuation of the shortcomings of some of them in rendering returns and reports to the Land Revenue Department.

416. Owing to reduced rates of land assessment considerable eagerness has been shown by applicants for waste lands in some parts, especially in the Nowsari Division. Naturally, our ryots do not like that the waste lands of their villages should be granted wholesale to outsiders. We are not so anxious to increase our revenue as to be willing to go much against the grain of our ryots in this matter. We have, therefore, shown a preferential inclination to let the waste lands be gradually occupied by the ryots of our villages. Under peace and prosperity, the ryots must multiply and increase. The saving influence of vaccination alone will add thousands in a generation. In these circumstances the ryots regard some spare land in their villages as a provision in prospect for their superfluous children, especially as spare land is not to be had in the adjacent districts. Where, however, there are large waste tracts, and more than our ryots will require, and requiring larger outlay of capital than these ryots can command, the observations just made do not apply.

417. The action of our new machinery of justice has been in no way unpalatable to our agricultural classes. The judges have been careful and considerate in those respects which were indicated in my last report.

418. The year under review closed in clouds and gloom. The rains of June and July 1877 proved deficient and the staple harvests were endangered. The stocks of grain in these territories had been largely drawn off under the gravitation of the dire famine which afflicted the Bombay and Madras provinces. Prices rapidly rose. The greatest anxiety prevailed for some time. Subsequent fall of rain, however, brought considerable relief. The actual state of things which followed is a subject which falls within the scope of the next report.

419. *Customs.*—With the important exceptions to be noticed in the following paragraphs, the system of management of this branch of the revenue has remained substantially the same as before, though something has been done to check laxities and restrain malpractices. We are most careful not to proceed to destroy before we are thoroughly prepared to reconstruct. Nothing is easier, but nothing more mischievous, than ill considered and superficial reforms. With these sentiments we even claim some credit for having resisted the temptation to make hasty changes.

420. The important change of system as regards the block of territory between the Nerbudda and Mahi rivers, and which was indicated in my last report, was carried out in the year under review. The new system has now been in operation for one whole year, though this period was reached after the close of the official year. For the sake of convenience, I will here briefly state the results realized for the year the measure has been in force.

421. A great number of Customs stations with which the interior of the block had been vexed, were swept off to the great relief of trade.

422. Heavy duties were reduced, and the re-duplication of duties was done away with.

423. A simple and intelligible tariff has been prescribed.

424. While the inducement to smuggling has been diminished, adequate penalties have been employed to check the same.

425. The *net* collections under the new system, for one year commencing from 1st October 1876, amounted to Rupees 3,43,501.

426. The *net* collections for the preceding period of one year under the system superseded, amounted to Rupees 4,33,207.

427. The loss which the new system has entailed, thus amounts to Rupees 89,706, whereas the loss which had been estimated was Rupees 1,50,000, which shows that the results attained are better than had been expected.

428. According to all accounts, the new system has worked very beneficially. In process of time and with the advantage of fair seasons, all loss, it is hoped, will disappear. In short, the new system is entitled to be pronounced a complete success.

429. The opportunity of introducing the new system was embraced to effect the abolition of petty imposts of the nature of customs, which some *private* individuals had been in the habit of levying on trade, for the supposed or professed benefit of religious and charitable establishments. Such imposts were certainly not voluntary contributions, but were quite as compulsory as Sirkar levies.

430. Even some patels used to levy similar imposts for their own use, alleging prescription. These, too, have been stopped. Parties entitled to compensation will be allowed to prefer claims to the same.

431. Encouraged by the favourable results of the measure in the Baroda block, we are anxious to devise an appropriate measure for the

Nowsari Division also. In view to secure the necessary data, which could not be obtained under the former system of leasing out the revenue to farmers, the Soobah of this Division has been directed to manage the collections departmentally and in detail. In consequence of this, correct data have been collected and are being arranged for discussion.

432. In the Amreilly Mahals Customs duties on passing traffic were abolished during the year on the following routes :—

Chawand,		Chalala, and
Damnuggur,		Samandiala.

433. This last is a step of amelioration only, more time being required for a more thorough measure.

434. The following statement shows the gross customs collections of the various kinds in the several divisions during the year :—

	Rupees.
Baroda Division	4,89,911
Nowsari do.	1,48,925
Kari do.	2,83,135
Amreilly do.	77,885
Total ...	9,99,856

435. The above is subject to deduction on account of the compensation alluded to in paragraph 430.

436. *Opium.*—The following are some particulars of the revenue derived from Opium :—

Number of chests taken to the scales at Ahmedabad ...			1,126½
Fee on ditto	1,73,172*		
Fee on opium sold by merchants for local consumption	5,060		
			1,78,232
Fee for licenses for retail sale			61,896
Tax on opium, juice, &c.			9,957
			2,50,085

437. The State derives revenue mainly in two ways: *first*, by taxing Baroda-grown opium, which is chiefly exported; and, *secondly*, by means of a monopoly of sales of any opium for internal consumption.

438. The poppy is pretty extensively grown in the Kari Division. It is grown also to some extent in the Petlad Talook of the Baroda Division. This production dates from a very early period, and has mainly advanced under impulses and influences similar to those which have increased the Malwa production.

439. The great bulk of Baroda-grown opium goes out of Baroda, pays the British pass duty at the Ahmedabad scales, and proceeds to Bombay, thence to be taken to China along with the Malwa produce. The British Government thus derives yearly a large revenue from

* Babasai. The fee is levied in British rupees.

Baroda opium, on an average amounting to 12 lakhs. And it is some advantage to that Government that the cultivation of the poppy should be carried on in different blocks of India under different climatic conditions, so as to prevent a sudden deficiency of production arising from drought or other cause in any one block.

440. The British pass duty has risen to a very high pitch. The Imperial authorities who regulate it will, of course, be anxious to leave sufficient benefit to the cultivator and to the Native State to which the cultivator belongs, in view to uphold a production on which a most important item of the imperial revenues depends.

441. For the consumption of our subjects, Malwa opium is largely supplied, because it commands a decided preference; and it is only right that fiscal arrangements should not needlessly interfere with the habits and tastes of the consumers.

442. It appears to me clear that we are not deriving from our consumers that revenue to which we are entitled, the chief reason being that we are unable to shut out smuggling from neighbouring provinces in some of which opium is allowed to come without restriction and is sold in the open market. Owing to this state of things, our selling price cannot be as high as it might be.

443. Having had the opportunity to pay some attention to the whole subject, I think that the fiscal interest of the Imperial Government and of this State suggest cordial mutual co-operation against the operations of the smuggler. What is required may be briefly stated—Mutual action should be directed in view (1) to prevent Baroda-grown opium evading the British pass duty; (2) to prevent the same evading the Baroda duty; (3) to prevent contraband opium becoming available for the consumption of British subjects; and (4) to prevent the same becoming available for the consumption of Baroda subjects. These matters are under consideration.

444. *Stamps.*—This source of revenue has received some attention, though it cannot, of course, be said that nothing remains to be done.

445. Many sources of confusion and fraud have been cleared away—stock was taken; defalcations were brought to light and punished so far as possible; a proper system of accounts was introduced; the establishment was re-organized and was placed under an honest superintendent. All this has been attended with good effect.

446. A few facts may just be alluded to, to show in what state the department was under the past régime. A sum of more than half a lakh had been embezzled. Again, stamped papers of the value of over five lakhs appear to have been issued, but remain unaccounted for. Again, while the yearly sales were of one to two lakhs only, the stamps kept in balance were of much more than ten lakhs.

447. The improvements introduced have, of course, increased the cost of the department, but the additional cost is repaid to the State many times over.

448. The sale of stamps during the year was for Rupees 2,06,410 which shows an increase of about Rupees 58,000 as compared with the sales of the preceding year.

449. This increase is traceable mainly to the increased activity of the civil tribunals newly organized.

450. The stamp laws and rules have yet to be carefully scrutinized in view to improvement. Some defects are apparent on the surface. For instance, many transactions, intended to be taxed by means of stamps, altogether escape taxation. But we have had time only for rough rectification in the many departments we have had to deal with. Nicer adjustments must follow hereafter.

451. *Forests.*—Early impressed with the desirableness of adopting measures to prevent the destruction of what forests we have—a destruction which, in the absence of a full appreciation of their permanent value, is apt to proceed unchecked and even to be regarded as meritorious—we obtained the services of an experienced forest officer for a limited period. This officer has examined and reported on our forests in the Nowsari Division, which are the principal ones we have. The following particulars are from the report of Mr. Narayen Anant Ukidway.

452. These forests lie to the east and north-east of Nowsari; they consist of hills, and elevated and plain tracts. They are bounded on the south and east by the Dangs and Khandeish forests, on the north by Rajpipla, and on the west by the Mandwi forests. The principal tracts are (1) Wajpoor on the banks of the Tapi, extending over about 450 square miles; (2) Sadudwale to the south-east of Sonegur, comprising about 200 square miles; and (3) Antapur on the banks of the Poorna and the Ambika, equal in extent to Sadudwale. Deducting the area under cultivation, that under forest may be roughly estimated at 600 square miles. The above forests are said to be most unhealthy, and there is no permanent population in them. Bheels and such other tribes who chiefly inhabit them, move from place to place. Though poor, they are of indolent, dissipated and improvident habits, and being given up to drunkenness, they have become extremely poor and idle.

453. Various kinds of timber and firewood trees are to be found in the above forests, so are also bamboos. The principal timber trees are teak, blackwood, ain, khair, kati, tauns, hulludwan, kalam, bea, and shewan. The first has been prodigally cut down throughout, leaving high stumps on the ground, and everywhere are now to be seen trees mutilated, diseased, or dead, and young shoots hacked; other timber trees have also been recklessly removed from such parts as were already denuded of good teak. The forests require now some rest; yet in the way of their improvement, the mutilated and diseased teak as well as other timber trees, will be annually found for the axe. Bamboos will also form one of the chief items of forest revenue. The other items are grass, fruits and berries. Wood from the Wajpoor forest is mostly floated down the Tapi to Karor and Surat; that from Sadudwale and Antapur being taken on carts to Billimora.

454. Persons requiring wood or other produce were hitherto allowed free access to the forests, the material cut or collected being paid for at Nakas. No check was exercised as to the number, character and age of the trees which were permitted to be cut, nor was the proper application of the axe enforced. Such of the cut material as was not removed by the person who had felled it, was permitted

to be destroyed by rain, white ants, and jungle fires. In this way, these good forests were allowed to be denuded of valuable timber, without adopting measures for restocking them. The above forests have also suffered much from the system of cultivation obtaining in them, for which people clear a patch of forest this year, another patch next year, and so on; the portion cleared is cultivated for two or three years and then left till it is again clad with trees and brushwood. This kind of cultivation is highly detrimental to forests. It has caused in them several large gaps, the high grass whereon furnishing ample food to jungle fires, which are also a grand evil to forests.

455. The measures required for the improvement and management of the forests are (1) to provide an efficient staff for their protection and working; (2) to introduce the departmental, and where necessary, the contract system of working in lieu of the one hitherto in vogue; (3) to separate them from cultivation; (4) to check jungle fires, and prohibit grazing where necessary; (5) to cut flush with the ground all crooked, mutilated and diseased trees; and (6) to plant the blanks caused by cultivation.

456. It is believed that, under proper treatment and efficient protection, the State forests in Nowsari will annually yield a revenue of one lakh of rupees.

457. It is to be regretted that past records do not enable us to discover precisely the revenues which the State has been deriving from these forests. The revenues have got almost inextricably mixed up with other revenues.

458. Measures are in contemplation for the proper conservancy and working of these forests. Meanwhile, they have been closed against felling, in view to allow them some rest.

459. *Mint.*—The State Mint was fairly active during the year, though its work fell short a little in comparison with that of the preceding year.

460. The supplies in silver were chiefly in bullion, partly in what are known as Hydrabad Rupees, and partly in worn out Baroda currency.

461. The total quantity melted was, in round numbers, 25 lakhs of tolas. The total coinage struck was Rupees 27 lakhs. The profit which accrued to the State was Rupees 48,000.

462. No improvement has been effected in the mechanical processes of the manufacture pending a reference to the Government of India on the subject of arranging for the making of our coins at the British Mint at Bombay with the prospect of important advantages to the public. If that Government find itself unable to promote this object, the Baroda State ought to do all that may be in its power to improve its currency which, at present, shows many imperfections.

463. Rao Bahadoor Appaji Ramchander has supervised the operations of the Mint with zeal and ability. He has done good service by preventing frauds and weeding out many petty abuses.

464. Before concluding this brief notice of the Mint, it may be of interest to see how the value of Baroda Rupees varied in relation to

British Indian Rupees. According to their *intrinsic* value, British Rupees 100 equal Baroda Rupees 114, as. 9½. The following statement shows the *market* value as it stood on the 1st day of each month:—

				Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
August 1876...	100 British Rupees	equal to	Baroda	114	13	0
September ...	,,	,,	,,	114	9	0
October ...	,,	,,	,,	114	14	0
November ...	,,	,,	,,	114	12	0
December ...	,,	,,	,,	115	0	0
January 1877 ...	,,	,,	,,	113	4	0
February ...	,,	,,	,,	112	12	0
March ...	,,	,,	,,	113	2	0
April ...	,,	,,	,,	113	12	0
May ...	,,	,,	,,	114	10	0
June ...	,,	,,	,,	115	0	0
July ...	,,	,,	,,	116	6	0

465. It will thus be seen that the market value is constantly fluctuating, a circumstance which cannot but be a source of constant inconvenience to the public. The oscillations on either side of the intrinsic value are sometimes greater than those above shown, causing no small disturbance of the calculations of trade with British India. My object in making certain proposals to the Government of India has been to see if it is not possible to make an arrangement by which, without loss to that Government or to this State, our coins may be made at the Bombay Mint so as to be more perfect than they are at present, and so as to bear a fixed relation to the British Indian currency. The views of the Government of India in the matter are awaited.

466. *Financial.*—The following Statement shows the revenue receipts and expenditure of the State for the year under review:—

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Description of items.	Amount.	Description of items.	Amount.
	Rs.		*Rs.*
Land revenue	89,01,615	Palace	15,91,252
Tributes called Gansdana and fixed jumabandi ...	6,60,259	Huzoor Cutchery establishments	3,09,180
Abkari (sale of spirituous liquors and drugs) ...	1,87,524	Land Revenue Department	8,66,785
Miscellaneous taxes	2,37,463	Other Civil establishments	1,68,622
Customs (land, sea, transit, and town duties) ...	11,24,148	Judicial establishments	2,42,983
Opium (excise and duty)	2,50,086	Police	6,93,224
Stamps	2,17,685	Jails	75,379
Mint	51,000	Military Department	34,87,924
Judicial fees, fines, &c.	1,73,883	Assamidars, nemnookdars, pensions and miscellaneous allowances	7,35,469
Education	10,593	Public Works...	5,62,492
Interest	3,63,002	Education	1,17,595
Railway (Dabhoi Line) nett receipts	10,740	Medical Department	81,009
Miscellaneous receipts	2,90,804	Municipalities...	1,31,793
		Religious and charitable allowances	4,68,235
		Miscellaneous...	2,97,800
		Extraordinary charges	5,94,643
Total of receipts ...	1,24,78,802	Total of payments ...	1,04,24,385

467. This statement has been specially prepared by the Account Department for the purposes of this Report. The Treasury accounts are kept so as to show every monetary transaction as it occurs, including debts, deposits, remittances, transfers, advances, &c. From accounts so kept has the statement just given been extracted in view to exhibit the actual receipts and expenditure of the year. This being the first attempt of the kind, the elimination of mere matters of account, and the grouping of items under the heads to which they belong, may be somewhat imperfect. Another imperfection is that British rupees have not been distinguished from Baroda rupees. Subject to some possible or necessary inaccuracies in these limited respects, the statement will give a general idea of the finances of the State for the year under advertence.

468. The most prominent feature of the foregoing statement is that the expenditure has been well subordinated to the income. It would, however, be taking too sanguine a view to expect such surplus in future years. Under the process of rectifying the public taxation, the receipts may fall. And, as to the expenditure, it must considerably rise with the advance of good government. The civil establishments must increase in cost as work multiplies and as greater science and accuracy of performance are demanded. More is certainly intended to be spent on education. The same observation applies to medical agencies. Municipal improvements are susceptible of far greater development. The outlay on useful public works ought to be at least doubled. Religious and charitable expenditure must sympathise with the rise in the price of provisions. And, as respects those branches of expenditure which it is desirable to keep down, proper economy may not always be practicable, or may not always be practised.

469. All the receipts are not of the year under review. They necessarily embrace arrears of revenue collected, which amounted to about 6½ lakhs. Similarly, the expenditure also includes payment of arrears.

470. The administration being in a transition state, the disbursements under several heads do not furnish any exact indication of the scale of expenditure which prevailed at the end of the year, for, in many instances, the scale is necessarily rising. Because establishments are being formed or extended as their want becomes apparent, they necessarily cost more in the latter months of the year, than in the former; and, obviously, the expenditure of the next year, for this reason alone, must be higher. This and other considerations have to be borne in mind lest it should be supposed that so large a surplus will repeat itself and will, therefore, justify corresponding enlargement of the expenditure.

471. Most of the items in the foregoing statement explain themselves, and only a few call for any remarks; and these I will now briefly offer.

472. Under the head of Customs are comprised some receipts which cannot strictly appertain to the same, for instance, town duties. Greater exactitude of classification may hereafter be possible.

473. Under the head of opium is comprised the duty levied on opium when exported from these territories. This, properly speaking, is an export duty analogous to the British Pass duty. It ought more fitly to go under land customs. But it has been thought desirable to show all the receipts from opium separately.

474. The receipts entered under the head of Interest are chiefly those derived from British Government Promissory Notes, in which the balance stands largely invested, rather than be allowed to lie idle in the State Treasury until required.

475. The expenditure under the head of Palace includes the cost of supplies to the khichri distribution to the poor, whereas this cost ought to go under religious and charitable allowances. But existing departmental arrangements made it impossible to detach the khichri cost from the Palace expenditure.

476. The higher officers of the Land Revenue Department perform some Magisterial duties also. On this account, however, no proportionate abatement has been made from the aggregate charges pertaining to the Revenue Department. It may be too early to aim at perfect exactitude in these respects.

477. Seven lakhs and odd are entered under the head of assamidars, nemnookdars, pensions, &c. This item embraces the allowances paid to the Ex-Maharaja at Madras.

478. Extraordinary charges are various, but the few principal items may be mentioned. There are the charges on account of His Highness the Maharaja's trip to Bombay, and then to Delhi. These appear in the accounts of more than one year according to payments and adjustments. There are the refunds made to the British Government from time to time on account of charges incurred by them in connexion with the trial of the Ex-Maharaja. The demands of the Accountant-General are paid as they are preferred; and, in the year under review, the payment amounted to more than one lakh and ten thousand. Besides this, Rupees 17,000 were paid to Messrs. Cleveland and Co., Bombay, on account of these charges. More than thirty thousand rupees were paid to Damodhur Punt as compensation for the plunder of his property during the riot which followed the departure of the Ex-Maharaja.

479. The cash balance at the close of the year at the Central and Subsidiary Treasuries was in round numbers Rupees 67 lakhs.

480. There stood invested in British Indian Government Promissory Notes a sum of 82 lakhs.

481. And there had been paid for investment in the new British Indian Loan a sum of 19¾ lakhs.

482. These items of balance have been swelled by certain large accessions which could not find a place in the financial statement given at the outset, because they are not of the nature of revenue, but appertain to what are technically known as "Debt and Remittance heads." For instance, about 12½ lakhs were recovered from loans which had been made under the former régime in the course of banking operations which the State used to carry on, but which have now been stopped. Nearly

an equal amount was recovered from various advances which had been made. There was also a balance under the head of deposits. Moreover, certain moneys which had not been brought to account were this year brought to account, and so on.

483. The invested balance forms a good reserve for the State to fall back upon in any extraordinary exigency, such as that caused by drought and famine, as explained in my previous report. Indeed, we have just very narrowly escaped a dire occasion of the kind. Had the rains failed to the extent at one time apprehended, the State would have lost nearly the whole of its revenues. What would have been the consequence? We should have required 150 lakhs merely to carry on the public service for 16 months: and I do not know how many more lakhs would have been required to save the dense population from starvation. We should have been indeed in a terrible condition had we had no reserve to fall back upon. As it was, we felt comforted by the consciousness that we had the command of large, though still insufficient, resources to encounter the worst. The provident policy of holding such a reserve has already practically justified itself and will, I trust, be by all means maintained.

484. In ordinary years, when the reserve is not required, it is well that it should stand invested as it is. It is not in the Treasury to tempt extravagance. It is not there to embarrass the verification of cash balances from time to time, and to increase the responsibility of guarding and securing. It bears interest so as to compensate the State for the loss arising from the cessation of its banking operations—operations which I hold to be extremely objectionable in a Native State, not only because they interfere with private trade and also multiply the work of public functionaries, but also because they have a most demoralizing effect, inasmuch as they make the Maharaja personally deeply interested in a vast number of private transactions, and tempt him to claim undue advantages such as private creditors can never obtain. The Maharaja who carries on banking operations may not condescend to sue in the constituted tribunals, but may take the law into his own hands, and may go much beyond the law. But, even if he is pleased to seek redress in the ordinary Courts, his judges, including the most upright and conscientious, cannot but find it a most difficult and delicate; if not a most perilous, task to do justice between him and his subjects.

485. After deducting what must, as a matter of prudent forethought, be held in reserve as above suggested, the remaining part of the balance must be received in connexion with the prospect before us. The insufficiency of rain has caused losses which cannot but tell very unfavorably on the revenues in general, and on the land revenue in particular. Again, while the revenues must thus experience a considerable diminution, several items of expenditure must materially increase. Provisions being so dear, greater outlay will be required for their purchase in several departments. Both the regular and irregular forces of the State need compensation on account of high prices, and the additional expenditure thus entailed will, in itself, be heavy, and so on.

486. But, besides these temporary claims on the treasury, we have many things more or less immediately before us. For instance, we are on the point of entering upon the construction of the new Central Jail at

Baroda which will cost about six lakhs. District jails, cutcherries, dispensaries, schools, &c., will cost, roughly speaking, 25 lakhs. The proposed High School at the capital, the design of which is in progress, will cost three lakhs. The Jumnabai City Dispensary, with its appurtenances, will cost not much less than one lakh. A public hospital in supersession of the existing old one, and which is to give way for the High School, will cost one lakh. The public garden already in progress will cost one lakh. The city-water-works, the plans of which are very near completion, may cost more than 20 lakhs. The contemplated Railway extension will cost ten lakhs. These items alone aggregate to 67 lakhs. This is not all. What the system of drainage for the city, which the special Engineer is preparing, will cost, I am not aware. Then, a new palace may be required for the Maharaja, so as to enable him to live in a more healthy atmosphere and with better surroundings.

487. The marriage of His Highness the Maharaja cannot be much delayed, and this will prove a costly matter in spite of due economy.

488. The Giras and Boundary Settlement Officers will shortly be at full work, and they and their establishments, and also the officers who are to represent the Sircar before them and their establishments, will cost a good round sum.

489. The institution of a scientific survey and assessment of the lands of the country is a necessity which cannot be long postponed.

490. While, therefore, the state of the cash and other balances as shown above may well be regarded with satisfaction as proof of financial prosperity, which has so speedily taken the place of "hopeless insolvency", there is no reason whatever to fear that our surplus accumulation will be larger then we shall know how to dispose of usefully.

491. *Acknowledgments.*—I have again to acknowledge the generous confidence and support vouchsafed to the administration by the Government of India, and also by their representative here. This has been to us a source of much strength and encouragement. It has largely contributed to consign to inactivity the various elements of intrigue and mischief, of which Baroda has long been a notorious stronghold. It has enabled the administration to perform its duties to the country with firmness as well as moderation.

492. The cordial thanks of His Highness' Government are also due to the Government of Bombay for facilities readily afforded on our occasional applications.

493. Her Highness the Maharani Jumnabai has continued to give her sympathy and co-operation in the work of reform. Her Highness' good sense and discernment have enabled her to recognize in that work the present and future good of the Baroda State. Her excellent judgment and characteristic strength of will impose on her relations, friends and dependents a wise and necessary forbearance from interference in public affairs. Her predominant wish is that her son, the young Gaekwar, should be successfully trained to fulfil the high destinies before him and that, meanwhile, the machinery of the State should be so arranged that it may always work smoothly and safely in spite of even any possible irregular action of the main motive power itself.

494. Turning my attention to the officers associated with me in the administration, I own that it would be difficult to over-estimate their combined ability and high character, zeal and devotion. My special obligations are due to Khan Bahadoors Kazi Shahbudin, Pestonjee Jehanghir and Cursetjee Rustomjee, and Rao Bahadoor Vinayek Rao Jenardhan Kirtane.

495. It is an encouraging fact that other officers are following in the footsteps of those just named and earning the high honor of demonstrating beyond reasonable doubt that the educated sons of India are capable of those qualities and virtues which are essential to national improvement and national elevation.

496. *Conclusion.*—We have rapidly described what is as yet a rough-hewn administration. Detailed chiselling and polishing must be a work of time. If, at this stage, a critic concentrates his gaze upon any particular point of the figure, he will doubtless find many imperfections; and the more so, as the point chosen recedes from the capital parts of the figure. But we would respectfully deprecate any severe topical criticism as premature. We invite attention to the general form thus initially imparted, and trust that it is a fair first step of approximation towards the ultimate ideal in view.

497. Justice to ourselves warrants or excuses the avowal that our task has been arduous and that our devotion to the task has been incessant. It is the lot of a few to reclaim a country from complete chaos and corruption, and therefore, not many can realize all the difficulties and distractions which beset the work. Yet it is a patent fact that we have not spared ourselves in trying to do our duty.

(Sd.) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

Statement

CIVIL

Statement of original civil suits filed, disposed of, and remain territory in the

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.				DISPOS			
	Pending on the 31st July 1876.	Filed from August 1876 to July 1877 (during 12 months)	TOTAL.	Value of suits filed from August 1876 to July 1877 (during 12 months).	Suits transferred to other Courts.	Suits withdrawn by Rajinama.	Suits struck off the file.	Suits disposed of by agreement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.				
BARODA CITY.								
City Judge	66	64	130	2,42,043	.....	7	10	2
Joint Judge	.....	70	70	.....	.....	4	7	.....
City Moonsiff	517	1,174	1,691	1,59,346	.....	183	139	90
Total	583	1,308	1,891	4,01,389	.....	194	156	92
BARODA DISTRICTS.								
District Judge	53	46	99	81,241	21	6	7	2
Moonsiffs.								
Baroda Mahal	233	690	923	68,202	2	199	92	35
Petlad ditto	312	2,560	2,872	2,24,126	2	484	81	254
Dabhoi ditto	152	759	911	97,935	3	156	72	127
Shinor ditto	221	428	649	3,579	8	121	93	52
Jarod ditto	126	519	645	35,781	27	170	43	71
Chandol Dewani Kamdar ...	9	32	41	6,322	.....	8	4	5
Total	1,106	5,034	6,140	5,17,186	63	1,144	392	546
KADI DISTRICT.								
District Judge	80	27	107	86,100	.....	3	12	2
Moonsiffs.								
Kadi Mahal	776	1,294	2,070	1,08,062	.....	86	355	235
Pattan ditto	646	683	1,329	78,806	.....	223	167	121
Visnugar ditto	248	732	980	73,533	.....	213	95	63
Dehegam ditto	40	438	478	52,229	.....	29	110	73
Total	1,790	3,174	4,964	3,98,730	.....	554	739	494

No. 1.

JUSTICE.

ing undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's year 1876-77.

ED OF.							REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.								
Suits decided *ex parte*.	Suits contested.	TOTAL.	*Judgments.* For plaintiff.	*Judgments.* For defendant.	*Average duration of suits.* Months.	*Average duration of suits.* Days.	Under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years.	Above four years and under five years.	Above five years.	TOTAL	REMARKS.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2	25	46	19	8	6	26	23	23	38	...	...	...	...	84	
10	49	70	46	13	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
688	413	1,513	985	116	4	20	150	14	13	...	1	...	...	178	
700	487	1,629	1,050	137	...	...	173	37	51	...	1	...	...	262	
2	16	54	12	6	9	15	15	9	21	...	...	...	...	45	
264	250	842	494	20	3	18	54	21	2	2	2	...	...	81	
801	922	2,544	1,666	57	3	15	282	37	...	3	3	1	2	328	
167	99	644	232	54	5	14	196	48	11	8	2	1	1	267	
136	85	495	181	40	4	2	133	8	13	...	...	...	...	154	
138	148	597	244	42	3	18	40	5	2	1	...	...	...	48	
3	8	28	10	1	4	26	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	13	
1,531	1,528	5,204	2,839	220	...	...	726	135	49	14	7	2	3	936	
10	8	35	15	3	12	1	14	10	48	...	...	...	...	72	
575	577	1,828	1,094	58	7	20	176	30	19	5	8	1	3	242	
443	114	1,068	527	30	10	21	159	35	20	19	7	8	1 3	261	
259	212	842	365	106	5	12	96	32	8	2	...	...	...	138	
178	55	445	221	12	1	3	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	33	
1,465	966	4,218	2,222	209	...	...	475	110	95	26	15	9	16	746	

CIVIL

Statement of original civil suits filed, disposed of, and remain territory in the

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.				DISPOS			
	Pending on the 31st July 1876.	Filed from August 1876 to July 1877 (during 12 months).	TOTAL.	Value of suits filed from August 1876 to July 1877 (during 12 months).	Suits transfered to other Courts.	Suits withdrawn by Rajinama.	Suits struck off the file.	Suits disposed of by agreement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NOWSARI DISTRICT.				*Rs.*				
District Judge	44	229	273	44,573	.....	21	36	9
Moonsiffs.								
Nowsari Mahal	475	715	1,190	84,817	200	199	195	126
Vyara ditto	78	364	442	31,125	.....	151	63	19
Kathor ditto	100	625	725	56,079	.....	240	113	15
Total ...	697	1,933	2,630	2,16,894	200	611	317	169
AMREILLY DISTRICT.								
District Judge	256	632	888	55,749	.....	177	5	146
Moonsiffs.								
Kodinar Mahal	13	154	167	17,795	.....	26	29	14
Okhamandal Mahal	52	304	356	24,676	.....	59	33	17
Total ...	321	1,090	1,411	98,220	.....	262	67	177
Grand Total ...	4,497	12,539	17,036	16,32,419	263	2,765	1,671	1,478
								A B
BARODA CITY. Judge	66	64	130	2,42,043	.....	7	10	2
BARODA CITY. Joint Judge ...	.....	70	70	.....	.....	4	7	.....
BARODA CITY. Moonsiffs ...	517	1,174	1,691	1,59,346	.....	183	139	90
BARODA DISTRICT. Judge	53	46	99	81,241	21	6	7	2
BARODA DISTRICT. Moonsiffs ...	1,053	4,988	6,041	4,35,945	42	1,138	385	544
KADI DISTRICT. Judge	80	27	107	86,100	.....	3	12	2
KADI DISTRICT. Moonsiffs ...	1,710	3,147	4,857	3,12,630	.....	551	727	492
NOWSARI DISTRICT. Judge	44	229	273	44,873	.....	21	36	9
NOWSARI DISTRICT. Moonsiffs ...	653	1,704	2,357	1,72,021	200	590	281	160
AMREILLY DISTRICT. Judge	256	632	888	55,749	.....	177	5	146
AMREILLY DISTRICT. Moonsiffs ...	65	458	523	42,471	.....	85	62	31
TOTAL ... Judge and Joint Judge ...	199	1,068	1,567	5,10,006	21	218	77	161
TOTAL ... Moonsiffs ...	3,998	11,471	15,469	11,22,413	242	2,547	1,594	1,317
Grand Total ...	4,497	12,539	17,036	16,32,419	263	2,765	1,671	1,478

JUSTICE.

ing undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's year 1876-77.—(concluded).

ED OF.							REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.								
Suits decided *ex parte*.	Suits contested.	TOTAL.	*Judgments.* For plaintiff.	For defendant.	*Average duration of suits.* Months.	Days.	Under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years.	Above four years and under five years.	Above five years.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
37	141	244	147	31	23	1	6	4	14	3	1	...	1	29	Some old cases of 1,924 were decided this year, hence the average time is great.
126	120	876	231	15	7	27	227	60	25	2	...	...	...	314	
88	76	397	120	44	2	10	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
103	159	630	240	22	3	24	89	3	2	...	1	...	...	95	
354	496	2,147	738	112	...	...	367	67	41	5	2	...	1	483	
91	135	554	209	17	4	25	167	59	108	...	...	...	...	334	
26	48	143	67	7	1	24	20	3	1	...	...	...	...	24	
47	150	306	166	31	3	22	17	9	15	4	2	3	...	50	
164	333	1,003	442	55	...	...	204	71	124	4	2	3	...	408	
4,214	3,810	14,201	7,291	733	...	...	1,945	420	360	49	27	14	20	2,835	
STRACT.															
2	25	46	19	8	6	26	23	23	38	...	...	...	...	84	
10	49	70	46	13	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
688	413	1,513	985	116	4	20	150	14	13	...	1	...	...	178	
2	16	54	12	6	9	15	15	9	21	...	...	...	...	45	
1,529	1,512	5,150	2,827	214	...	...	711	126	28	14	7	2	3	891	
10	8	35	15	3	12	1	14	10	48	...	...	...	...	72	
1,455	958	4,183	2,207	206	...	...	461	100	47	26	15	9	16	674	
37	141	244	147	31	23	1	6	4	14	3	1	...	1	29	
317	355	1,903	591	81	...	...	361	63	27	2	1	...	...	454	
91	135	554	209	17	4	25	167	59	108	...	...	...	...	334	
73	198	449	233	38	...	...	37	12	16	4	2	3	...	74	
152	374	1,003	448	78	...	...	225	105	229	3	1	...	1	564	
4,062	3,436	13,198	6,843	655	...	...	1,720	315	131	46	26	14	19	2,271	
4,214	3,810	14,201	7,291	733	...	...	1,945	420	360	49	27	14	20	2,835	

JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Verisht Court.

Statement

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original civil in the year

NAME OF COURT.	SUITS FOR MONEY.			
	On written obligation.	On account.	Other suits relating to money.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
BARODA CITY.				
1. City Judge	18	26	...	44
2. Joint Judge, Baroda	22	37	2	61
3. City Moonsiff	424	607	55	1,086
Total ...	464	670	57	1,191
BARODA DISTRICT.				
1. Baroda District Judge	20	16	...	36
2. Baroda Mahal Moonsiff	389	188	21	598
3. Petlad „ „	1,727	337	298	2,362
4. Dabhoi „ „	255	413	17	685
5. Shinor „ „	345	20	12	377
6. Jarod „ „	268	175	42	485
7. Chandod Vahivatdar (Civil Court) ...	19	9	1	29
Total ...	3,023	1,158	391	4,572
KADI DISTRICT.				
1. District Judge (Kadi)	7	17	...	24
2. Kadi Mahal Moonsiff	734	466	35	1,235
3. Pattan „ „	234	369	24	627
4. Visnagar „ „	296	334	23	653
5. Dehegam „ „	397	2	10	409
Total ...	1,668	1,188	92	2,948
NOWSARI DISTRICT.				
1. Nowsari District Judge	20	141	25	186
2. Nowsari Mahal Moonsiff	84	567	17	668
3. Vyara „ „	27	324	9	360
4. Kathor „ „	531	...	62	593
Total ...	662	1,032	113	1,807

No. 2.

JUSTICE:

suits filed in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory 1876-77.

Suits relating to land.	Other Suits.					Total of suits.	Remarks.
	Suits for houses, &c.	Suits for partition.	Suits for personal rights, &c.	All other suits.	Total.		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	9	6	4	1	20	64	
...	2	3	...	4	9	70	
24	44	...	3	17	64	1,174	
24	55	9	7	22	93	1,308	
4	4	1	...	1	6	46	
32	51	...	...	9	60	690	
55	51	6	1	85	143	2,560	
24	23	...	...	27	50	759	
19	25	...	3	4	32	428	
7	7	2	...	18	27	519	
...	1	2	...	...	3	32	
141	162	11	4	144	321	5,034	
1	...	1	...	1	2	27	
8	36	1	1	13	51	1,294	
8	34	2	4	8	48	683	
24	41	...	4	10	55	732	
7	7	...	9	6	22	438	
48	118	4	18	38	178	3,174	
1	25	1	...	16	42	229	
3	13	...	9	22	44	715	
1	1	...	...	2	3	364	
...	32	...	...	...	32	625	
5	71	1	9	40	121	1,933	

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description

NAME OF COURT.		SUITS FOR MONEY.			
		On written obligation.	On account.	Other suits relating to money.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
AMREILLY DISTRICT.					
1. Amreilly District Judge ...	...	151	438	9	598
2. Kodinar Mahal Moonsiff	...	112	17	9	138
3. Okhamandal ,, ,, ...	...	66	194	12	272
Total ...	...	329	649	30	1,008
Grand Total	...	6,146	4,697	683	11,526
					A B
1. Baroda City ... Judge	...	18	26	...	44
Joint Judge	...	22	37	2	61
Moonsiffs	...	424	607	55	1,086
2. Baroda District ... Judge	...	20	16	...	36
Moonsiff	...	3,003	1,142	391	4,536
3. Kadi District ... Judge	...	7	17	...	24
Moonsiffs	...	1,661	1,171	92	2,924
4. Nowsari ,, ... Judge	...	20	141	25	186
Moonsiffs	...	642	891	88	1,621
5. Amreilly ,, ... Judge	...	151	438	9	598
Moonsiffs	...	178	211	21	410
Total ... Judges	...	238	675	36	949
Moonsiffs	...	5,908	4,022	647	10,577
Grand Total	...	6,146	4,697	683	11,526

JUSTICE.

of original civil suits, &c.—(concluded).

Suits relating to land.	Other suits.					Total of suits.	Remarks.
	Suits for houses, &c.	Suits for partition.	Suits for personal rights, &c.	All other suits.	Total.		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	5	...	2	19	26	632	
1	2	2	6	5	15	154	
1	8	...	4	19	31	304	
10	15	2	12	43	72	1,090	
228	421	27	50	287	785	12,539	
STRACT.							
...	9	6	4	1	20	64	
...	2	3	...	4	9	70	
24	44	...	3	17	64	1,174	
4	4	1	...	1	6	46	
137	158	10	4	143	315	4,988	
1	...	1	...	1	2	27	
47	118	3	18	37	176	3,147	
1	25	1	...	16	42	229	
4	46	...	9	24	79	1,704	
8	5	...	2	19	26	632	
2	10	2	10	24	46	458	
14	45	12	6	42	105	1,068	
214	376	15	44	245	680	11,471	
228	421	27	50	287	785	12,539	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Verisht Court.

Statement No. I.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1876-77, together with their location, territorial jurisdiction, present incumbents, income and expenditure, and work done during the year.

Serial number	Name of Tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial jurisdiction.	Judicial power.	Executive or other functions.	Income in Sarasbai Rupees. Receipts from stamps.	Other receipts.	Total.	Expenditure in Sarasbai Rupees.	Number of Pleaders admitted.	Number of cases decided during the year. Civil. Original. Suits.	Civil. Original. Miscellaneous Cases.	Civil. Appeals. From Decrees.	Civil. Appeals. From Orders.	Criminal. Original. Offence cases.	Criminal. Original. Miscellaneous Cases.	Criminal. Appeals. From Decisions and Sentences of Magistrates.	Criminal. Appeals. From Decisions and Sentences of Police Officers.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CIVIL TRIBUNALS (With additional or subordinate criminal functions).																				
1	Vernáe, or High Court	Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Bomanjee, Chief Justice. Jamsetjee Sadhanam Gadgil, B.A., LL.B., J.F.	Baroda	Whole territory	1. Civil.—Final appeal in civil cases. Extraordinary power to try any original case. 2. Criminal.—Final appeal in criminal cases. Extraordinary power to try any original case. Can sentences up to 14 years' imprisonment, fine to any amount and 39 stripes. Higher sentences subject to confirmation by the Sirkar. 3. General.—General power of superintendence and revision over all the Civil and Criminal Courts. Power of hearing appeals against acquittals and for enhancement of punishment.	None	11,797	3,462	15,259	30,000	24	...	...	351	81	31	109	196	55	814	
					Total for Vernáe Court		11,797	3,462	15,259	30,000	24	...	...	351	81	31	109	196	55	814	
	Zillah Courts.																				
2	City Judges' Court	Ramchandra Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., LL.B.	Baroda	Baroda City	1. Civil.—Original suits above Rupees 1,000. Appeals from City Magistrate's decisions. 2. Criminal.—Sessions Judge for the City. Appeals from City Magistrates. Extraordinary power to try any criminal case. Can sentence up to seven years' imprisonment, fine to any amount and 30 stripes.	None	13,861	1,309	10,779	23,979	14	48	30	212	81	52	2	43	34	407	
3	District Judge, Baroda	Gajanan Krishna Bhalvankar, B.A., LL.B.	Ditto	Dista District	1. Civil.—Original suits above Rupees 1,000. Appeals from Mamlatdars in the District. 2. Criminal.—Sessions Judge for the District. Appeals from Magistrates in the District. Extraordinary power to try any criminal case. Can sentence up to seven years' imprisonment, fine to any amount and 30 stripes.	Ditto	8,234	6,464	14,698	16,000	2	54	18	276	46	26	...	51	19	534	
4	Ditto Kadi	Krishna Sadgopal Deshmukh, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.	Visnagar	Kadi ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	7,318	4,007	11,325	11,330	1	23	20	52	8	33	...	4	...	247	
5	Ditto Nowsari	Ambalal Sakharlal Desai, M.A., LL.B.	Nowsari	Nowsari ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	4,746	3,042	7,788	10,000	11	264	61	83	13	68	...	8	...	436	* Above Rs. 1,000 ... 37 Below Rs. 1,000 ... 227 † Gives case and Above Rs. 1,000 ... 50 Below Rs. 1,000 ... 259
6	Ditto Amreliy	Gopinath Sadashivji	Amreliy	Amreliy ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	4,890	3,007	10,043	13,42	8	55†	31	20	...	60	...	...	...	671	
7	Joint Judge, Baroda	Madhavlal Gangabhai	Baroda	Baroda City and District	Ditto ditto	Ditto	423	1,034	1,457	9,0		20	...	211	...	1	...	...	...	262	
					Total for Judges' Courts		47,851	26,125	66,350	79,0	45	1,007	278	803	116	280	2	125	57	2,560	

The expenditure column includes the whole pay of those Judges or Magistrates whose whole time is devoted to judicial work. Of the Subahs or Revenue Heads of Districts only one-fourth pay is inclu[ded] ... half of the Naib Subahs, Vahivatdars, Mahalkaries, and Aval Karkoons only a half, the rest being debited to the Revenue Department.

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1876-77, together with their location, &c.—(continued.)

Serial number.	Name of Tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	Income in Rúpees (Sicca) from Stamps.	Income in Rúpees (Sicca) from other sources.	Income in Rúpees (Sicca) Total.	Expenditure in Rúpees (Sicca).	Number of Trials admitted.	Number of cases decided during the year. Civil. Original. Suits.	Civil. Original. Miscellaneous cases.	Civil. Appeals. From decrees.	Civil. Appeals. From orders.	Criminal. Original. Offence cases.	Criminal. Original. Miscellaneous cases.	Criminal. Appeals. From Orders passed in Miscellaneous cases.	Criminal. Appeals. From Orders passed in Offence cases.	Total.	Remarks.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CIVIL TRIBUNALS.—(continued.)																				
	Municipal Courts.																				
9	Baroda City, 1st Class	Madhavlal Nathubhai	Baroda	Baroda City	1. Civil.—Suits up to Rupees 1,000 2. Criminal.—Third Class Magistrate in contempt cases with power to commit cases against public justice concerning before him.	None	13,284	3,877	16,661	8,341	20	1,513	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,545	
						Total for City Municipal Court.	13,284	3,877	16,661	8,341	20	1,513	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,545	
	Baroda District.																				
9	Baroda Mahal, 1st Class	Vithal Hari Deji, M.A., *J.P.*	Baroda	Baroda and Padra Mahals.	1. Civil.—Suits up to Rupees 1,000. 2. Criminal.—Third Class Magistrate in contempt cases with power to commit cases against public justice concerning before him.	None ditto	4,401	2,945	7,346	7,804	4	443	81	...	...	3	...	...	...	874	
10	Petlad Mahal ditto	Parmanandas Bholabhai	Petlad	Petlad Mahal and Siswa Sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	16,659	5,065	21,674	7,661	15	2,244	130	...	...	30	...	...	...	2,700	
11	Dabhoi Mahal, 3rd Class	Ranji Madhavlal	Dabhoi	Dabhoi and Sankheda Mahals, and Vishwamitri Sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	7,469	2,434	10,023	6,750	3	644	141	...	...	6	...	...	...	937	The present incumbent being acting, grade only 3rd Class pay.
12	Sinore Mahal, 3rd Class	Vinayak Balkrishna Ambergarkar.	Sinore	Sinore and Chorasi Mahals.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3,791	1,804	5,619	3,599	3	403	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	510	
13	Pavoi Mahal ditto	Shankarlal Shivrai	Savli	Pavoi Mahal	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3,568	1,579	4,668	3,147	2	397	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	408	
14	Chanded Dewani Kamdar	Dev Shankar Dajibhai	Chanded	Chanded Town	Ditto ditto	Is Wakhatdar of the place	461	70	531	200	...	23	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	35	Is 3rd Class Magistrate by addition.
						Total for Baroda District Mussulfis Courts.	36,379	12,896	49,275	29,164	28	4,130	356	...	...	101	1	...	...	4,464	
	Kadi District.																				
15	Kadi Mahal, 3rd Class	Shivram Shridhar	Kadi	Kadi, Kalol, and Mehsana Mahals.	1. Civil.—Suits up to Rupees 1,000. 2. Criminal.—Third Class Magistrate in contempt cases with power to commit cases against public justice concerning before him.	None ditto	6,937	4,871	11,808	7,128	6	1,024	25	...	...	4	...	...	...	1,060	
16	Patan Mahal ditto	Ramchandra Bhaskar Velankar.	Patan	Patan, Sidhpur, and Kherálu Mahals, and Sarasvati Sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	6,659	2,710	9,369	5,007	11	1,025	69	...	...	3	...	...	...	1,139	
17	Visnagar Mahal ditto	Morarad Bapuji	Visnagar	Visnagar, Vijapur, and Vadnagar Mahals, and Kherálu Sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	6,073	3,734	10,507	6,771	8	842	37	...	...	11	...	...	...	890	
18	Dehgam Mahal, 3rd Class	Dhondu Ramkrishna	Dehgam	Dehgam Mahal and Sabarmati Sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	1,304	1,340	2,644	2,632	2	442	18	...	...	403	10	...	...	333	Is a Special Magistrate of the 3rd Class.
						For Kadi District Mussulfis' Courts.	24,973	13,746	37,328	21,133	37	4,333	169	...	...	424	10	...	...	4,934	

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1876-77, together with their location, &c.—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of Tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial jurisdiction.	Judicial power.	Executive or other functions.	Income of Baroadal Revenue. Receipts from stamps.	Other receipts.	Total.	Expenditure in Baroda Rupees.	Number of Cases remained.	Number of cases decided during the year. Civil. Original. Suits.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Appeals. From decrees.	From orders.	Criminal. Original. Offence cases.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Appeals. For Orders or Sentences.	For Revision or Reference.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CIVIL TRIBUNALS—(concluded).																				
	Nowsari District.																				
19	Nowsari Mahal, 1st Class	Sukerâm Jehangirji	Nowsari	Nowsari, Ghandhee, and Palsana Mahals	1. Civil.—Suits up to Rupees 1,000. 2. Criminal.—Third Class Magistrate in summary cases with power to commit cases against public justice concerning before him.	None	7,096	3,030	10,126	6,339	..	823	49	..	..	14	..	..	..	886	
20	Visara Mahal, 2nd Class	Deva Rao Govind	Visara	Mahal, Visara, and Songad Mahals, and Vajpore Sub-Mahal	Ditto ditto	Ditto	2,071	730	2,754	4,826	2	307	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	402	
21	Kathor Mahal, 3rd Class	Sundarshina Hari Dhegume	Kathor	Velacha and Kathor Mahals, and Vadia Sub-Mahal	Ditto ditto	Ditto	4,178	1,450	5,628	4,319	2	420	26	..	..	7	..	..	..	452	
						Total for Nowsari District Moonsiffs' Courts.	13,347	5,210	18,988	11,974	4	1,802	81	..	..	24	..	..	..	2,006	
	Amreely District.																				
22	Kodinar Mahal, 3rd Class	Mortand Sukaram	Kodinar	Kodinar Mahal	1. Civil.—Suits up to Rupees 1,000. 2. Criminal.—Third Class Magistrate in summary cases with power to commit cases against public justice concerning before him.	None	1,418	274	1,720	4,737	..	142	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	149	
23	Dhasanatalal Mahal, 3rd Class	Gopal Sukram	Dwarka	Dwarka Mahal Beyt Sub-Mahal	Ditto ditto	Ditto	2,078	741	2,819	4,133	..	306	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	311	
						Total for Amreely District Moonsiffs' Court.	3,559	621	4,541	8,870	..	448	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	459	
						Grand total for the Civil branch.	1,67,277	64,311	2,31,588	2,00,917	105	24,201	670	1,351	109	959	225	200	80	27,806	
	CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS.																				
	Southern Division.																				
24	Baroda Sootah	Beyt Vithal Pursaee	Baroda	Baroda District	The same criminal powers as those of District Judges.	Revenue duties. Chief Administrative Officer of the District.	761	1,050	1,811	4,431	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	88	39	130	
25	Kadi ditto	Ganesh Shivram Shastri	Kadi	Kadi ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	25	371	396	3,764	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	55	41	115	Was appointed to Dhandhuka 1876, vice Narayanrao Vasudev Khedkar, resigned.
26	Nowsari ditto	Laxman Jagannath	Nowsari	Nowsari ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	17	....	17	4,855	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	4	23	
27	Amreely ditto	Keshav Ramchandra	Amreely	Amreely ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	....	139	139	2,702	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	32	4	60	
28	Joint Judge, Kadi	Kursetji Rustamji, M.A., LL.B.	Vintage	Kadi ditto	Ditto ditto	None ditto	71	4,134	4,171	8,652	..	..	..	..	..	619	201	..	..	820	Is now here because he did only criminal work.
						Total for Southern and Joint Judges' Courts.	849	5,695	6,744	24,043	..	..	..	..	..	654	205	190	89	1,147	

(a) The locations of Southern and Magistrates having revenue duties remain their places of head-quarters.

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1876-77, together with their location, &c.—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of Tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	Income in Baroda Rupees. Receipts from stamps.	Income in Baroda Rupees. Other receipts.	Income in Baroda Rupees. Total.	Expenditure in Baroda Rupees.	Number of Visits admitted.	Number of cases decided during the year. Civil. Original. Suits.	Civil. Original. Miscellaneous cases.	Civil. Appeals. From decrees.	Civil. Appeals. From orders.	Criminal. Original. Offence cases.	Criminal. Original. Miscellaneous cases.	Criminal. Appeals. From decisions of Subordinate Magistrates.	Criminal. Appeals. From orders in Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS—(continued).																				
	Magistrates' Courts.																				
	Baroda City.																				
39	1st Class Magistrate	Ram Chandra Balwant	Baroda	Baroda City	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and 30 stripes subject to confirmation.	None	60	4,308	4,479	11,764	...	...	...	...	...	459	136	...	...	595	
40	2nd Class ditto	Mathuradas Jugjivandas	Ditto	Ditto	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and 30 stripes subject to confirmation.	Ditto	221	3,944	3,975	4,230	...	...	...	...	...	707	286	...	...	1,001	
						Total for City Magistrates' Courts.	161	8,253	8,454	15,994	...	...	...	...	...	1,166	424	...	...	1,590	
	Baroda District.																				
41	1st Class Magistrate, Baroda Division.	Vinayakrao Govind Deb	Baroda	Baroda, Sinore, Jarod and Chorasia Mahals	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and 30 stripes subject to confirmation.	Revenue duties. Naib Subah of the Division.	11	3,774	3,785	4,371	...	...	...	...	...	403	3	...	...	406	
42	1st Class Magistrate, Petlad Division.	Raghunathrao Mahadev	Petlad	Petlad, Padra, Mahadpur and Sawa Sub-Mahal	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	24	7,323	7,347	2,859	...	...	...	...	...	702	13	...	...	715	
43	1st Class Magistrate, Dabhoi Division.	Kasanlal Nahalchand	Dabhoi	Dabhoi, Sankheda Mahals, and Tinsowda Sub-Mahal, and Chorasia Town.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	39	5,108	5,147	8,164	...	...	...	...	...	161	39	...	...	234	
44	Baroda 2nd Class Magistrate	Jivanlal Lalbhankar	Baroda	Baroda Mahal	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and 30 stripes subject to confirmation.	Wahiwatdar of the Mahal	19	2,901	3,014	2,284	...	...	...	...	...	171	7	...	...	190	
45	Sinore ditto	Jagshibai Harbhai	Sinore	Sinore do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	1,143	1,143	1,464	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	...	...	347	
46	Jarod ditto	Krishnaji Shivaji	Jarod	Jarod do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	30	3,173	3,234	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	727	93	...	...	822	
47	Chorasia ditto	Shridhar Vithal	Chorasia	Chorasia do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	603	603	1,307	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	39	The Magistracy was relinquished from April, and from that time his power has been vacant.
48	Petlad ditto	Bandraj Gaulraj	Petlad	Petlad do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	233	4,782	4,715	2,184	...	...	...	...	...	500	132	...	...	513	
49	Padra ditto	Narayanrao Satraj	Padra	Padra do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	20	5,030	5,050	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	444	45	...	...	489	
50	Dabhoi ditto	Hathibhai Harjivandas	Dabhoi	Dabhoi do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	29	3,405	3,434	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	490	116	...	...	606	
51	Sankheda ditto	Hari Raghunath	Sankheda	Sankheda do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	2,277	2,277	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	184	30	...	...	210	
52	Baroda, 3rd Class Magistrate	Kalidas Lakhmidas	Baroda	Baroda do.	Imprisonment for one month, fine up to Rupees 50, and 30 stripes subject to confirmation.	Aval Karkoon of the Mahal	...	240	240	276	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	118	
53	Sinore ditto	Chunni Amrit	Sinore	Sinore do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	431	431	240	...	...	...	...	...	87	13	...	...	94	
54	Jarod ditto	Mirs Mahadev	Jarod	Jarod do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	1	194	195	270	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	37	
55	Chorasia ditto	Amratlal Samaldas	Chorasia	Chorasia do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	928	928	371	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	93	
56	Petlad ditto	Jaishai Harbhai	Petlad	Petlad do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	30	378	408	300	...	...	...	...	...	103	22	...	...	124	
57	Padra ditto	Bhaskar Sadashiv	Padra	Padra do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	14	819	833	300	...	...	...	...	...	240	60	...	...	341	
58	Sinore ditto	Mahomed Ibrahim Kazi	Sinore	Sinore Sub-Mahal	Ditto ditto	Mahalkari of the Sub-Mahal	94	1,074	1,168	864	...	...	...	...	...	120	44	...	...	172	

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1876-77, together with their location, &c.—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of Tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	Income in Rupees of Baroda Money. Receipts from stamps.	Income in Rupees of Baroda Money. Other receipts.	Income in Rupees of Baroda Money. Total.	Expenditure in Rupees of Baroda Money.	Number of Cases remaining undecided.	Number of Cases Decided during the year. Civil Cases. Original. Suits.	Civil Cases. Original. Miscellaneous cases.	Civil Cases. Appeals. From decrees.	Civil Cases. Appeals. From others.	Criminal Cases. Original. Offence cases.	Criminal Cases. Original. Miscellaneous Cases.	Criminal Cases. Appeals. From decisions of Courts subordinate to Sub-Judge.	Criminal Cases. Appeals. From decisions of Sub-Judge.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS—(continued).																				
	Baroda District—(concld.)																				
49	Dabhoi 3rd Class Magistrate	Ramrao Yamna	Dabhoi	Dabhoi	Imprisonment for one month, fine up to Rupees 25, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Avul Karkoon of the Mahal	8	426	434	370						101	30			131	
50	Sankheda „	Vinayakrao Mahadev	Sankheda	Sankheda	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto		23	23	230						41	4			45	
51	Vitalwada „	Moolul Sheraikul	Vitalwada	Vitalwada Sub-Mahal	Ditto ditto	Mahalkary of the Sub-Mahal	3	148	151	1,726						80				80	
	Special Magistrates.																				
52	Baroda	Sukharam Narayan	Baroda	Baroda Mahal	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	None		1,701	1,701	200						209	23			232	
53	Padra and Jarod	Ambadasshar Jayashankar	Padra and Jarod	Padra and Jarod Mahals	Ditto ditto	Ditto		23	23	230						125				125	
54	Dabhoi	Jamnaram Shankheram	Dabhoi	Dabhoi Mahal	Ditto ditto	Ditto	2	629	631	220						302				302	
55	Sankheda and Dabhoi	Manekeji Dadabhai	Sankheda and Dabhoi Mahals, and Vitalwada Sub-Mahal.	Sankheda and Dabhoi Mahals, and Vitalwada Sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	0	491	491	230						309	790			1,099	
						Total for the District	441	43,190	43,631	32,171						7,203	1,970			9,173	
	Kadi District.																				
56	Personal Naib Soobah, 1st Class Magistrate.	Trimbukroy Vetjroy	Kadi	Kadi District	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Personal Naib Soobah of the District.	1	376	374	2,567						10				10	
57	1st Class Magistrate, Patan Division.	Lallubhai Kasandas	Patan	Patan, Vadsri, Sidhpur Mahals, and Harij Sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto	Revenue Duties. Personal Naib Soobah of the district.	4	1,302	1,306	4,370						69				69	
58	1st Class Magistrate, Visnagar Division.	Mahibai Vinayakrao	Visnagar	Visnagar, Mahalkary and Khersla Sarkar, and Vadnagar Sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	0	2,450	2,450	2,302						217				217	
59	1st Class Magistrate, Kadi Division.	Mulchand Mukundas Lalubhai Kasandas	Kadi	Kadi Kalol, Dehgam Mahals, and Sanand Sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	4	1,103	1,107	1,810						72				72	Mr. Mulchand died in November 1876, from which time Mr. Lallubhai carried on the work of both Patan and Kadi Subdivisions.
60	Patan, 2nd Class Magistrate	Govind Rao Tookeraul	Patan	Patan Mahal	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Wahiwatdar of the Mahal.	25	4,764	4,789	2,264						217	30			247	
61	Sidhpore ditto	Bhaskar Sadashiv	Sidhpore	Sidhpore do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	19	1,169	1,188	2,304						147	58			205	
62	Vadsri ditto	Ramrao Gopal	Vadsri	Vadsri do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	2	1,771	1,773	2,130						159	306			465	
63	Visnagar ditto	Jamnabai Motichand	Visnagar	Visnagar do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	17	1,714	1,731	1,332						161				161	
64	Khersla ditto	Gopal Khande Rao	Khersla	Khersla do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	13	1,989	1,998	1,499						161	157			343	
65	Vijapore ditto	Shivram Hari	Vijapore	Vijapore do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	10	1,327	1,337	2,064						154	83			372	
66	Mehsana ditto	Sir Shankar Bhavani Shastri, Kt.	Mehsana	Mehsana do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	2	107	170	1,041						21				21	Appointments from December 1876.
67	Kadi ditto	Kalianji Bechardas	Kadi	Kadi do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	23	1,761	1,761	2,064						210	51			306	

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1876-77, together with their location, &c.—(continued).

Serial number	Name of Tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	Income in Rokadee Rupees. Receipts from stamps.	Income in Rokadee Rupees. Other receipts.	Income in Rokadee Rupees. Total.	Expenditure in Rokadee Rupees.	Number of Office attached.	Number of cases decided during the year. Civil. Original. Suits.	Civil. Original. Miscellaneous Petitions.	Civil. Appeals. From decrees.	Civil. Appeals. From orders.	Criminal. Original. Offence cases.	Criminal. Original. Miscellaneous Petitions.	Criminal. Appeals. From Officers Powers.	Criminal. Appeals. From orders in Revision.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS—(*continued*).																				
	Kadi District.—(*contd.*)																				
69	Kalol, 3rd Class Magistrate	Sukharam Ramchandra	Kalol	Kalol Mahal	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Waltewutdar of the Mahal	9	1,491	1,500	1,464	...	...	...	...	...	107	13	...	...	120	
70	Pattan, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Dowlut Rai Bubrejt	Pattan	Pattan do.	Imprisonment for one month, fine up to Rupees 50, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Aval Karkoon of the Mahal	6	787	793	760	...	...	...	...	...	103	32	...	...	135	
70	Shidpur, ditto	Gungoo Rao Bhaskar	Shidpur	Shidpur do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	6	382	388	380	...	...	...	...	...	99	21	...	...	120	
71	Vadarli ditto	Chunilal Bapubhai	Vadarli	Vadarli do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	343	346	300	...	...	...	...	...	113	196	...	...	309	
72	Visnagar ditto	Vamanrao Kashinkhar	Visnagar	Visnagar do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	268	271	270	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	64	
73	Kherali ditto	Dulrani Rai Dajt	Kherali	Kherali do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	112	112	270	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	...	...	61	
74	Vijapoor ditto	Kashibhai Jesukhbar	Vijapoor	Vijapoor do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	2	...	2	300	...	...	...	...	...	36	2	...	...	38	
75	Mehsana ditto	Hurilal Gangaram	Mehsana	Mehsana do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	6	1,100	1,106	240	...	...	...	...	...	173	3	...	...	176	
76	Kadi ditto	Hari Govind	Kadi	Kadi Mahal do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	1	299	300	300	...	...	...	...	...	76	52	...	...	98	
77	Kalol ditto	Bahrani Rao Balaji	Kalol	Kalol do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	7	253	260	240	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	97	
78	Dehgam ditto	Gopal Rao Laxmnan	Dehgam	Dehgam do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	.....	1,222	1,222	270	...	...	...	...	...	205	46	...	...	251	
79	Harij ditto	Gungoo Rao Rajoopt	Harij	Harij Sub-Mahal	Ditto ditto	Mahalkurt of the Sub-Mahal	.....	147	147	270	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	18	
80	Vadnagar ditto	Sadashiv Sukharam	Vadnagar	Vadnagar do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	1	415	416	264	...	...	...	...	...	144	26	...	...	170	
81	Amreesamba ditto	Gokuldhai Nanjeebhai	Amar Samba	Amar Samba do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	.....	139	139	264	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	33	
	Special Magistrates.																				
82	1st Class Magistrate	Amrit Rai Mahipat Rai		Kadi District	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	None ...	13	1,299	1,312	300	...	...	...	...	...	255	12	...	...	267	
83	2nd Class ditto	Dossaraya Daji ...		Ditto	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Ditto ...	3	3,006	3,009	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	721	107	...	...	828	
84	Ditto ditto	Harilal Ajoogeen	Not one fixed location as they moved from one Mahal to another according to exigencies of work.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	274	358	732	3,850	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	139	...	...	1,316	
85	Ditto ditto	Vasudev Bajt Bhavle		Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	104	1,816	1,720	1,662	...	...	...	...	...	2,679	...	...	...	2,679	Appointed in May 1877, vice Chunilal Bapoobhai, deceased.
86	Ditto ditto	Ramjee Bauji ...		Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	121	656	777	1,963	...	...	...	...	...	826	9	...	...	835	Appointed in May 1877, vice Jamnadas Motichand, transferred.
						Total for the District ...	599	23,411	24,010	43,071	...	...	...	...	...	8,414	1,980	...	...	10,394	

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1876-77, together with their location, &c.—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of Tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	Income in Rokdaki Rupees. Receipts from stamps.	Other receipts.	Total.	Expenditure in Rokdaki Rupees.	Number of Vakils attached.	Number of cases decided during the year. Civil. Original. Suits.	Miscellaneous items.	Appeals. From decrees.	From orders.	Criminal. Original. Officers cases.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Appeals. From decisions of Courts.	From decisions in Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS—(continued).																				
	Nowsari District.																				
87	1st Class Magistrate, Kasba Division.	Bhaskar Govind ...	Kathor ...	Palsana, Kamrej and Velachha Mahals, and Vaisi Sub-Mahal.	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Naib Soobah of the Division.	3	241	244	304	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	68	
88	1st Class Magistrate, Visra Division.	Shaik Bahadoor ...	Visra ...	Visra, Moha, Songad Mahals, and Vajapore Sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	6	373	379	1,760	...	...	...	...	...	41	2	...	...	43	
89	2nd Class Magistrate, Sub-division Nowsari.	Shridhar Bajaji ...	Nowsari ...	Nowsari and Ghandevi	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and 20 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Ditto ditto	121	1,126	1,247	2,867	...	...	...	...	...	113	120	...	...	263	
90	2nd Class Magistrate, Nowsari.	Pandooranj Daji...	Ditto ...	Nowsari Mahal	Ditto ditto	Vakil Nazir of the Mahal.	53	894	947	1,449	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	66	
91	Ghandevi, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Kazi Abdool Rahiman ...	Ghandevi ...	Ghandevi dittu	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	101	717	818	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	111	49	...	...	160	
92	Palsana ditto	Vinayak Shivram ...	Palsana ...	Palsana ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	28	913	940	1,302	...	...	...	...	...	53	30	...	...	83	
93	Kamrej ditto	Narayan Balvant ...	Kamrej ...	Kamrej ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	371	374	1,114	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	38	
94	Velachha ditto	Vamanrao Shivram ...	Velachha ...	Velachha ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	27	403	430	1,138	...	...	...	...	...	61	36	...	...	121	
95	Moha ditto	Balvant Rao Moreshwar ...	Moha ...	Moha ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	1	668	669	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	...	...	32	
96	Visra ditto	Shivram Daji ...	Visra ...	Visra ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	2	35	37	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	10	
97	Songad ditto	Pranjiwandas Vrindavandas	Songad ...	Songad ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	1	298	299	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	
98	Nowsari, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Vinayak Rao Mahadev ...	Nowsari ...	Nowsari ditto	Imprisonment for one month, fine up to Rupees 50, and 20 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Assil Karkoon of the Mahal	13	63	76	300	...	...	...	...	...	11	24	...	...	35	
99	Ghandevi ditto	Bhagvantrao Bonji ...	Ghandevi ...	Ghandevi ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	18	59	77	240	...	...	...	...	...	36	17	...	...	53	
100	Palsana ditto	Govardhandas Bhogilal ...	Palsana ...	Palsana ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	24	27	270	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	10	
101	Kamrej ditto	Kasheerao Venkteah ...	Kamrej ...	Kamrej ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	1	121	122	270	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	27	
102	Velachha ditto	Shivram Dhonkar ...	Velachha ...	Velachha ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	.....	7	7	300	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	
103	Moha ditto	Sukharam Moreshwar ...	Moha ...	Moha ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	6	73	84	240	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	32	
104	Visra ditto	Shivram Trimbuk ...	Visra ...	Visra ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	2	12	15	300	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	
105	Songad ditto	Dadaji Hari ...	Songad ...	Songad ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	2	66	68	300	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	31	
106	Vajpore ditto	Shaik Ibrahim Gulam Hussein.	Vajpore Sub-Mahal	Vajpore Sub-Mahal	Ditto ditto	Mahalkary of the Sub-Mahal.	1	73	74	419	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	11	
						Total for the District ...	593	6,762	7,355	19,427	...	...	...	...	...	803	336	...	...	1,149	

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1876-77, together with their location, &c.—(concluded).

Serial number.	Name of Tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	Income in Baroda Rupees.			Expenditure in Baroda Rupees.	Number of Cases admitted.	Number of cases decided during the year.								Remarks.
							Receipts from stamps.	Other Receipts.	Total.			Civil.			Criminal.				Total.	
												Original.		Appeals.	Original.		Appeals.			
												Suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	From decrees.	Offence cases.	Miscellaneous cases.	From decrees in Criminal cases.	From orders in Revenue cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS (concluded):																			
	Amrelly District.																			
107	1st Class Magistrate	Martinhar Ukethar	Amrelly	Amrelly District	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Revenue duties. Naib-Soubah of the District, and Personal Assistant.	...	4,371	4,371	2,904	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	109	
108	Amrelly, 2nd Class Magistrate.	Keshavram Dhirajram	Ditto	Ditto Mahal	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 75, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Walkeenbar of the Mahal	34	1,201	1,235	1,014	...	...	...	...	111	44	...	...	195	
109	Dhamnagar ditto	Hirabai Omiashankar	Dhamnagar	Dhamnagar do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	16	913	929	1,170	...	...	...	...	67	17	...	...	74	
110	Kodinar ditto	Ranghunath Vishnu	Kodinar	Kodinar do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	1,026	1,026	1,464	...	...	...	...	72	1	...	...	73	
111	Okhamandal ditto	Vishen Sakharam	Dwarka	Okhamandal do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	17	533	550	2,519	...	...	...	...	91	37	...	...	128	
112	Dhari, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Keshavram Govind	Dhari	Dhari Mahal	Imprisonment for one month, fine up to Rupees 50, and 30 stripes, subject to confirmation.	Ditto ditto	27	1,001	1,028	1,464	...	...	...	...	88	38	...	...	126	
113	Ditto ditto	Hari Narayan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Aval Karkoon of the Mahal	...	1	1	240	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
114	Amrelly ditto	Damodhar Balkrishna	Amrelly	Amrelly Mahal	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	17	17	270	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	
115	Dhamnagar ditto	Atoji Nikkum	Dhamnagar	Dhamnagar do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	33	33	237	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	9	
116	Kodinar ditto	Tukaram Bhaskaji	Kodinar	Kodinar do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	79	79	240	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	16	
117	Okhamandal ditto	Jayram Ganesh	Dwarka	Okhamandal do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	634	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	Information not received.
118	Shivrajpore ditto	Ramchod Gopal	Shivrajpore	Shivrajpore Sub-Mahal	Ditto ditto	Malkadhar of the Sub-Mahal.	...	39	39	150	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	
119	Seyt Shankolithar ditto	Shivram Ganesh	Seyt Shankolithar	Seyt Shankolithar do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	39	344	373	720	...	...	...	...	34	12	...	...	46	
120	Shivnagar ditto	Govindram Malaodev	Shivnagar	Shivnagar do.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	Information not received.
						Total for the District	130	10,891	10,941	12,079	...	...	...	...	633	231	...	...	895	
						Grand Total for Criminal Courts only	2,017	1,09,294	1,10,311	1,41,264	...	...	...	...	19,301	3,917	193	69	23,472	
						Grand Total for the Judicial Department.	1,46,394	1,73,193	3,19,459	3,34,911	185	14,201	678	1,243	197	27,250	4,079	466	167	41,281	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Verisht Court.

STATEMENT No. 3.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original civil suits disposed territory in the

NAME OF COURT.	Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 200.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA CITY.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
City Judge	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Joint Judge	1	3	3	25	31	1,776	4	655	6	1,961
City Moonsiff	34	124	290	3,596	695	36,195	227	35,756	197	65,574
Total ...	35	127	293	3,621	726	37,971	231	36,411	203	67,535
BARODA DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Baroda Moonsiff	5	18	131	1,808	475	24,785	142	22,064	74	23,415
Petlad ditto	36	117	530	7,036	1,468	73,719	288	43,341	169	52,892
Dabhoi ditto	14	45	129	1,642	305	15,746	92	14,129	67	22,975
Sinore ditto	5	18	63	833	272	13,962	80	12,528	57	19,132
Jarode ditto	16	55	141	1,861	323	15,778	61	9,380	22	7,627
Chandode ditto	...	...	6	91	12	523	5	743	5	1,946
Total ...	76	253	1,000	13,271	2,854	1,44,513	668	1,02,135	394	1,27,987
KADI DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	1	9	...	.....	3	376	1	500
Kadi Moonsiff	37	117	393	5,085	1,052	52,779	157	28,095	124	39,570
Pattan ditto	27	99	218	2,662	564	28,594	133	19,219	96	32,142
Visnagar ditto	19	64	160	1,928	436	22,832	118	18,162	90	29,112
Dehgam ditto	20	78	172	1,967	215	9,211	32	4,557	4	1,532
Total ...	103	358	944	11,651	2,267	1,13,416	473	70,409	315	1,02,856

No. 3.

JUSTICE.

of in the Civil Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's
year 1876-77.

Not exceeding Rs. 700.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Exceeding Rs. 10,000.		TOTAL.	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
...	.....	...	.....	23	33,342	12	38,602	11	96,873	...	.....	46	1,68,817
2	1,177	2	1,783	16	38,626	5	15,782	...	.....	...	.....	70	61,788
35	21,708	35	31,227	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,513	1,94,180
37	22,885	37	33,010	39	71,968	17	54,384	11	96,873	...	.....	1,629	4,24,785
...	.....	...	.....	24	33,892	6	79,727	1	6,256	2	3,09,384	33	4,29,259
11	7,054	2	1,641	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	840	80,785
28	16,906	23	19,737	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2,542	2,13,748
19	11,630	15	13,653	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	641	79,820
5	3,544	5	4,569	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	487	54,584
4	2,494	4	3,967	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	570	41,112
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	28	3,303
67	41,626	49	43,567	24	33,892	6	79,727	1	6,256	2	3,09,384	5,141	9,02,611
...	.....	...	.....	20	26,854	9	24,120	1	6,802	...	.....	35	58,661
18	11,041	17	15,244	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,828	1,51,931
17	10,799	13	11,297	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,068	1,04,812
10	6,339	9	7,870	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	842	86,307
...	.....	2	1,544	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	445	18,889
45	28,179	41	35,955	20	26,854	9	24,120	1	6,802	...	.....	4,218	4,20,600

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of Original Civil Suits disposed

territory in the

Name of Court.	Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 200.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nowsari District.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
District Judge	...	...	16	218	96	5,292	53	8,142	38	13,096
Nowsari Moonsiff	4	15	104	1,484	346	18,490	115	17,498	87	28,271
Viara ditto	12	42	100	1,333	202	10,847	43	6,918	30	9,605
Kathor ditto	4	20	114	1,582	368	18,818	93	14,428	42	14,109
Total ...	20	77	334	4,617	1,012	53,447	304	46,986	197	65,081
Amreilly District.										
District Judge	102	331	167	1,783	201	9,552	34	4,901	21	6,978
Kodinar Moonsiff ...	1	3	23	329	72	3,902	26	3,835	13	4,177
Okhamandal ditto	12	43	80	1,007	153	6,634	36	5,254	20	6,244
Total ...	115	377	270	3,119	426	20,108	96	13,990	54	17,399
Grand Total ...	349	1,192	2,841	36,279	7,285	3,69,455	1,772	2,69,931	1,163	3,80,858
										A B
Baroda City. Judge	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Baroda City. Joint Judge ...	1	3	3	25	31	1,776	4	655	6	1,961
Baroda City. Moonsiff ...	34	124	290	9,596	695	36,195	227	35,756	197	65,574
Baroda District. Judge	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Baroda District. Moonsiffs ...	76	253	1,000	13,271	2,854	1,44,513	668	1,02,135	394	1,27,937
Kasi District. Judge	...	...	1	9	...	.....	3	876	1	500
Kasi District. Moonsiffs ...	103	358	943	11,642	2,267	1,13,416	470	70,033	314	1,02,356
Nowsari District. Judge	...	...	16	218	96	5,292	53	8,142	38	13,096
Nowsari District. Moonsiffs ...	20	77	318	4,399	916	48,155	251	38,844	159	51,985
Amreilly District. Judge	102	331	167	1,783	201	9,522	34	4,901	21	6,978
Amreilly District. Moonsiffs ...	13	46	103	1,336	225	10,586	62	9,089	33	10,421
Total... Judges and Joint Judge ...	103	334	187	2,035	328	16,590	94	14,074	66	22,535
Total... Moonsiffs ...	246	858	2,654	34,244	6,957	3,52,865	1,678	2,55,857	1,097	3,58,323
Grand Total	349	1,192	2,841	36,279	7,285	3,69,455	1,772	2,69,931	1,163	3,80,858

JUSTICE.

of in the Civil Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's year 1876-77.—(concluded.)

Not exceeding Rs. 700.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Exceeding Rs. 10,000.		TOTAL.	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
9	5,505	5	4,485	16	20,389	5	15,496	6	49,905	...	.....	244	1,23,028
14	9,040	6	5,259	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	676	80,057
5	3,095	5	4,650	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	397	36,490
5	3,476	4	3,694	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	630	56,127
33	21,116	20	18,088	16	20,389	5	15,496	6	49,905	...	.....	1,947	2,35,702
1	597	3	2,635	5	8,289	1	2,957	...	.....	...	.....	535	37,903
3	1,893	5	4,250	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	143	18,389
2	1,290	3	2,715	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	306	23,237
6	3,780	11	9,600	5	8,289	1	2,957	...	.....	...	.....	984	79,619
188	1,17,586	158	1,40,220	104	1,61,892	38	1,76,684	19	1,59,836	2	3,09,384	13,919	21,23,317
												Girasia cases 19	
												Transferred cases 263	
STR	*ACT.*											14,201	
...	.....	...	.....	23	33,342	12	38,602	11	96,873	...	.....	46	1,68,817
2	1,177	2	1,783	16	38,626	5	15,752	...	.....	...	.....	70	61,788
35	21,708	35	31,227	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,513	1,94,180
...	.....	...	.....	24	33,892	6	79,727	1	6,256	2	39,384	33	4,29,059
67	41,626	49	43,567	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5,108	4,73,552
...	.....	...	.....	20	26,854	9	24,120	1	6,802	...	.....	35	58,661
45	28,179	41	35,955	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4,183	3,61,939
9	5,505	5	4,485	16	20,389	5	15,496	6	49,905	...	.....	244	1,23,028
24	15,611	15	13,603	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,703	1,72,674
1	597	3	2,635	5	8,289	1	2,957	...	.....	...	.....	535	37,903
5	3,183	8	6,965	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	449	41,626
12	7,279	10	8,903	104	1,61,892	38	1,76,684	19	1,59,836	2	3,09,384	963	8,79,346
176	1,10,307	148	1,31,317	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12,956	12,43,971
188	1,17,586	158	1,40,220	104	1,61,892	38	1,76,684	19	1,59,836	2	3,09,384	13,919	21,23,317

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Verisht Court.

Statement

CIVIL

Statement showing the number of Darkhasts (Applications) for execution

His Highness the Gaekwar's terri

NAME OF COURT.	FOR DISPOSAL.					
	Pending on the 31st July 1876.		*Filed from August 1876 to July 1877.*		*Total.*	
	Number of darkhasts.	Value of darkhasts.	Number of darkhasts.	Value of darkhasts.	Number of darkhasts.	Value of darkhasts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
BARODA CITY.						
City Judge	...	...	161	5,40,906	161	5,40,906
,, Moonsiff	605	5,11,152	1,119	1,59,056	1,724	6,70,208
Total ...	605	5,11,152	1,280	6,99,962	1,885	12,11,114
BARODA DISTRICT.						
Baroda District Judge	5	4,10,375	36	1,50,139	41	5,60,514
,, Mahal Moonsiff	174	52,021	507	59,064	681	1,11,085
Petlad ditto ditto	192	5,44,858	1,838	2,09,017	2,030	7,53,875
Dabhoi ditto ditto	92	36,597	241	43,637	333	80,234
Sinor ditto ditto	48	17,754	148	15,757	196	33,511
Jarod ditto ditto	75	12,644	266	22,727	341	35,371
Chandod Vahiwatdar Civil Court	5	307	12	1,370	17	1,677
Total ...	591	10,74,556	3,048	5,01,711	3,639	15,76,267
KADI DISTRICT.						
Kadi District Judge	19	49,715	19	70,955	38	1,20,670
,, Mahal Moonsiff ...	136	19,689	512	47,366	648	67,055
Pattan ditto ditto ...	352	39,743	553	49,698	905	89,441
Vishnagar ditto ditto ...	48	8,010	421	46,313	469	54,323
Dehegam ditto ditto ...	46	3,183	398	20,466	444	23,649
Total ...	601	1,20,340	1,903	2,34,798	2,504	3,55,138
NOWSARI DISTRICT.						
Nowsari District Judge... ...	34	1,45,290	159	2,81,092	193	4,26,382
Ditto Moonsiff	114	1,39,939	352	1,19,498	466	2,59,437
Vyara ditto	4	1,951	73	8,181	77	10,132
Kathor ditto	26	6,826	220	24,001	246	30,827
Total ...	178	2,94,006	804	4,32,772	982	7,26,778

No. 4.

JUSTICE.

of Decrees filed, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of in the Courts of tory in the year 1876-77.

DISPOSED OF.				REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.									
Number of darkhasts.	Value of darkhast.	Average duration of darkhasts. Months.	Days.	Pending disposal of claims made against attached property.	Date of auction sale having not arrived.	On other causes.	Under three months.	Under six months.	Under one year.	Above one year.	Total No. of darkhasts.	Total value of darkhasts.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.												
46	1,78,744	2	25	17	6	92	20	65	30	...	115	3,62,162	
1,315	5,97,132	5	24	...	27	382	195	68	56	90	409	73,076	
1,361	7,75,876	...	...	17	33	474	215	133	86	90	524	4,35,238	
27	5,16,055	4	3	2	...	12	7	...	4	3	14	44,459	
601	60,619	5	27	12	5	63	35	16	23	6	80	50,466	
1,669	6,50,616	3	...	...	63	298	177	82	66	36	361	1,03,259	
231	39,087	5	10	18	5	79	35	19	21	27	102	41,147	
165	23,322	3	6	2	1	28	19	3	...	9	31	10,189	
311	27,691	6	6	...	1	29	9	6	6	9	30	7,680	
14	947	6	6	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	3	730	
3,018	13,18,337	...	...	34	75	512	284	126	120	91	621	2,57,930	
14	24,241	5	9	9	4	11	7	1	5	11	24	96,429	
567	56,093	4	19	...	12	69	63	11	4	3	81	10,962	
781	71,734	9	22	8	12	104	81	9	11	23	124	17,707	
455	52,142	5	15	1	...	13	6	1	6	1	14	2,181	
419	20,902	2	7	3	9	13	20	1	3	1	25	2,747	
2,236	2,25,112	...	...	21	37	210	177	23	29	39	268	1,30,026	
156	2,42,687	2	25	...	4	33	11	9	6	11	37	1,83,695	
395	1,88,953	12	5	8	5	58	52	9	3	7	71	70,484	
71	8,207	4	1	...	2	4	3	1	1	1	6	1,925	
223	23,158	2	18	...	3	20	14	8	...	1	23	7,669	
845	4,63,005	...	...	8	14	115	80	27	10	20	137	2,63,773	

Statement showing the number of Darkhasts (Applications)

NAME OF COURT.	FOR DISPOSAL.					
	Pending on the 31st July 1876.		*Filed from August 1876 to July 1877.*		*Total.*	
	No. of darkhasts.	Value of darkhasts.	No. of darkhasts.	Value of darkhasts.	No. of darkhasts.	Value of dharkhasts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AMREILLY DISTRICT.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Amreilly District Judge ...	86	24,070	230	29,190	316	53,260
Kodinar Moonsiff ...	5	418	49	5,542	54	5,960
Okhamandal ditto	62	6,593	165	25,590	227	32,183
Total	153	31,081	444	60,322	597	91,403
Grand Total... ...	2,128	20,31,135	7,479	19,29,565	9,607	39,60,700
						A B
BARODA CITY ... Judge ...	...	...	161	5,40,906	161	5,40,906
BARODA CITY ... Moonsiff ...	605	5,11,152	1,119	1,59,056	1,724	6,70,208
BARODA DISTRICT Judge ...	5	4,10,375	36	1,50,139	41	5,60,514
BARODA DISTRICT Moonsiff ...	586	6,64,181	3,012	3,51,572	3,598	10,15,753
KADI DITTO ... Judge ...	19	49,715	19	70,955	38	1,20,670
KADI DITTO ... Moonsiff ...	582	70,625	1,884	1,63,843	2,466	2,34,468
NOWSARI DITTO ... Judge ...	34	1,45,290	159	2,81,092	193	4,26,382
NOWSARI DITTO ... Moonsiff ...	144	1,48,716	645	1,51,680	789	3,00,396
OKHAMANDAL DISTRICT. Judge ...	86	24,070	230	29,190	316	53,260
OKHAMANDAL DISTRICT. Moonsiff ...	67	7,011	214	31,132	281	38,143
Total ... Judges ...	144	6,29,450	605	10,72,282	749	17,01,732
Total ... Moonsiffs...	1,984	14,01,685	6,874	8,57,283	8,858	22,58,968
Grand Total... ...	2,128	20,31,135	7,479	19,29,565	9,607	39,60,700

JUSTICE.

for execution of Decrees filed, &c.—(concluded.)

DISPOSED OF.				REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.									
Number of darkhasts.	Value of darkhasts.	Average duration of darkhasts. Months.	Average duration of darkhasts. Days.	Pending disposal of claims made against attached property.	Date of auction sale having not arrived.	On other causes.	Under three months.	Under six months.	Under one year.	Above one year.	Total No. of darkhasts.	Total value of darkhasts.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.												
238	28,202	2	2	10	5	63	28	10	14	26	78	25,058	
43	3,838	3	11	...	1	10	5	3	3	...	11	2,122	
139	10,968	6	9	...	...	88	13	14	24	37	88	21,215	
420	43,008	...	...	10	6	161	46	27	41	63	177	48,395	
7,880	28,25,338	...	...	90	165	1,472	802	336	286	303	1,727	11,35,362	
STRACT.													
46	1,78,744	2	25	17	6	92	20	65	30	...	115	3,62,162	
1,315	5,97,132	...	...	...	27	382	195	68	56	90	409	73,076	
27	5,16,055	4	3	2	..	12	7	...	4	3	14	44,459	
2,991	8,02,282	...	...	32	75	500	277	126	116	88	607	2,13,471	
14	24,241	5	9	9	4	11	7	1	5	11	24	96,429	
2,222	2,00,871	...	...	12	33	199	170	22	24	28	244	33,597	
156	2,42,687	2	25	...	4	33	11	9	6	11	37	1,83,695	
689	2,20,318	...	...	8	10	82	69	18	4	9	100	80,078	
238	28,202	2	2	10	5	63	28	10	14	26	78	25,058	
182	14,806	...	...	...	1	98	18	17	27	37	99	23,337	
481	9,89,929	...	...	38	19	211	73	85	59	51	268	7,11,803	
7,399	18,35,409	...	...	52	143	1,261	729	251	227	252	1,459	4,23,559	
7,880	28,25,338	...	...	90	165	1,472	802	336	286	303	1,727	11,35,362	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Verisht Court.

Statement

CIVIL

Statement showing the details and mode of execution of Decrees in the

NAMES OF COURTS.	DARKHASTS (APPLICATIONS) DISPOSED OF.							
	For decrees relating to immoveable property.	For decrees relating to moveable property other than money.	For decrees relating to money.	For decrees relating to other matters.	Total disposed of.	Value of decrees disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off the file.
						Rupees.		
BARODA CITY.								
City Judge	...	1	45	...	46	1,78,744	10	17
,, Moonsiff	26	2	1,280	7	1,315	5,97,132	72	149
TOTAL	26	3	1,325	7	1,361	7,75,876	82	166
BARODA DISTRICT.								
Baroda Judge	4	...	23	...	27	5,16,055	1	11
,, Moonsiff	26	...	575	...	601	60,619	1	176
Petlad ditto	41	2	1,614	12	1,669	6,50,616	...	607
Dabhoi ditto	5	...	223	3	231	39,087	2	56
Sinor ditto	7	...	158	...	165	23,322	4	50
Jarod ditto	6	...	303	2	311	27,691	24	41
Chandoda Civil Court	...	...	14	...	14	947	...	1
TOTAL	89	2	2,910	17	3,018	13,18,337	32	942
KADI DISTRICT.								
Kadi Judge...	3	1	10	...	14	24,241	1	6
Kadi Moonsiff	3	...	564	...	567	56,093	...	172
Pattan ditto	4	...	777	...	781	71,734	...	243
Visnaggar Moonsiff	71	8	365	11	455	52,142	...	215
Dehegam ditto	10	...	409	...	419	20,902	...	119
TOTAL	91	9	2,125	11	2,236	2,25,112	1	755
NOWSARI DISTRICT.								
Nowsari Judge...	3	...	153	...	156	2,42,687	7	60
,, Moonsiff	10	2	383	...	395	1,88,953	14	107
Viara ditto	1	1	69	...	71	8,207	...	11
Kathor ditto	54	62	106	1	223	23,158	...	32
TOTAL	68	65	711	1	845	4,63,005	21	210

No. 5.

JUSTICE.

Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1876-77.

MODE OF EXECUTION.												REMARKS.
						BY AUCTION SALE.						
						Of immoveable property.			*Of moveable property*			
Disposed of under Rajinama.	Disposed of by money satisfaction.	Disposed of by granting possession.	Disposed of by imprisonment.	Disposed of under application for stay of execution.	Disposed of by fixing instalments.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of attached property.	Price realized at auction.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of attached property.	Price realized at auction.	
							Rupees.	*Rupees.*		*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	
13	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	523	23	9	436	69	21	4,155	4,668	13	2,910	2,469	
13	523	24	9	436	69	21	4,155	4,668	13	2,910	2,469	
6	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
183	69	16	15	115	5	17	1,723	3,031	4	400	377	
208	153	12	4	569	15	82	17,320	9,962	19	900	185	
91	31	4	8	25	11	2	183	124	1	9	11	
63	16	5	...	12	...	9	1,460	1,015	6	124	113	
111	14	4	36	44	1	23	2,402	2,833	13	420	333	
3	4	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	17	16	
665	292	45	63	770	32	133	23,088	16,965	44	1,879	1,035	
3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
192	7	3	56	93	...	19	6,549	2,917	25	4,843	1,550	
93	296	2	20	119	...	4	575	687	4	741	541	
47	93	8	31	39	1	15	2,871	2,696	6	357	350	
62	125	10	11	49	...	31	2,588	1,373	12	323	147	
397	524	23	119	300	1	69	12,583	7,673	47	6,264	2,589	
11	23	1	3	35	...	7	7,122	2,975	9	3,704	3,617	
60	85	5	8	66	...	30	7,954	7,396	20	1,060	830	
33	6	2	...	14	...	3	491	497	2	119	205	
63	18	3	5	88	3	9	813	850	2	31	30	
167	132	11	16	203	3	49	16,381	11,718	33	4,914	4,682	

CIVIL

Statement showing the details and mode of

NAMES OF COURTS.	DARKHASTS (APPLICATIONS) DISPOSED OF.							
	For decrees relating to immoveable property.	For decrees relating to moveable property other than money.	For decrees relating to money.	For decrees relating to other matters.	Total disposed of.	Value of decrees disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off the file.
AMREILLY DISTRICT.						*Rupees.*		
Amreilly Judge	18	29	183	8	238	28,202	1	5
Kodinar Moonsiff	2	...	41	...	43	3,838	...	6
Okhamandal Moonsiff	3	...	136	...	139	10,968	...	8
Total	23	29	360	8	420	43,008	1	19
Grand total	297	108	7,431	44	7,880	28,25,338	137	2,092
								A B
BARODA CITY ... City Judge	...	1	45	...	46	1,78,744	10	17
,, Moonsiff ...	26	2	1,280	7	1,315	5,97,132	72	149
,, DISTRICT ... Baroda Judge ...	4	...	23	...	27	5,16,055	1	11
,, Moonsiff ...	85	2	2,887	17	2,991	8,02,282	31	931
KADI DISTRICT ... Judge	3	1	10	...	14	24,241	1	6
Moonsiffs	88	8	2,115	11	2,222	2,00,871	...	749
NOWSARI DISTRICT ... Judge	3	...	153	...	156	2,42,687	7	60
Moonsiffs	65	65	558	1	689	2,20,318	14	150
AMREILLY DISTRICT ... Judge	18	29	183	8	238	28,202	1	5
Moonsiffs	5	...	177	...	182	14,806	...	14
TOTAL ... Judges	28	31	414	8	481	9,89,929	20	99
Moonsiffs... ...	269	77	7,017	36	7,399	18,35,409	117	1,993
Grand Total	297	108	7,431	44	7,880	28,25,338	137	2,092

JUSTICE.

execution of decrees, &c.—(concluded).

MODE OF EXECUTION.												REMARKS.
						By Auction Sale.						
						Of immoveable property.			*Of moveable property.*			
Disposed of under Rajinama.	Disposed of by money satisfaction.	Disposed of by granting possession.	Disposed of by imprisonment.	Disposed of under application for stay of execution.	Disposed of by fixing instalments.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of attached property.	Price realized at auction.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of attached property.	Price realized at auction.	
							Rupees.	*Rupees.*		*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	
74	36	2	4	90	14	5	715	716	7	148	95	
30	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	46	35	
9	83	2	6	2	23	2	1,532	1,932	4	94	94	
113	122	6	10	93	37	7	2,247	2,648	12	288	224	
1,355	1,598	109	217	1,802	142	279	58,453	43,672	149	16,255	10,999	
STEACT.												
13	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	523	23	9	436	69	21	4,155	4,668	13	2,910	2,469	
6	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
659	287	42	63	769	32	133	23,088	16,965	44	1,879	1,035	
3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
394	521	23	118	300	1	69	12,583	7,673	47	6,264	2,589	
11	23	1	3	35	...	7	7,122	2,975	9	3,704	3,617	
156	109	10	13	168	3	42	9,258	8,743	24	1,210	1,065	
74	36	2	4	90	14	5	715	716	7	148	95	
39	86	4	6	3	23	2	1,532	1,932	5	140	129	
107	72	7	8	126	14	12	7,837	3,691	16	3,852	3,712	
1,248	1,526	102	209	1,676	128	267	50,616	39,981	133	12,403	7,287	
1,355	1,598	109	217	1,802	142	279	58,453	43,672	149	16,255	10,999	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,

Judge, Verisht Court.

Statement No. 6.

Civil Justice.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1876-77.

Courts.	For disposal.				Disposed of.										Remaining undisposed of.								Remarks.
	Pending on the 31st July 1876.	Filed from August 1876 to July 1877 (during 12 months).	Total.	Value of appeals filed from August 1876 to July 1877 (during 12 months).	Transferred to other Courts.	Withdrawn or compromised by Parties, &c.	Struck off the file.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.		Total.	Average duration of appeal.		Under 6 months.	Above 6 months and under 1 year.	Above 1 year and under 2 years.	Above 2 years and under 3 years.	Above 3 years and under 4 years.	Above 4 years and under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Total.	
										Remanded.	Otherwise.		Months.	Days.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
										Verisht Court.													
Regular appeals	9	90	99	3,42,803	...	3	2	26	14	1	6	52	2	29	36	9	2	...	...	...	...	47	
Special appeals	116	325	441	2,01,105	...	17	8	175	21	14	64	299	7	...	96	15	13	8	3	3	4	142	
Total ...	125	415	540	5,43,908	...	20	10	201	35	15	70	351	...	...	132	24	15	8	3	3	4	189	
Baroda City Judge ...	125	221	346	63,788	37	9	9	121	14	...	42	232	4	25	97	11	6	...	...	...	...	114	
,, Joint Judge ...	...	211	211	.....	...	8	21	98	32	9	43	211	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, District Judge ...	170	283	453	48,976	174	9	15	54	2	3	21	278	6	2	81	57	37	...	...	...	...	175	
Kadi District Judge ...	15	123	138	34,226	...	3	9	50	...	3	17	82	3	7	52	1	3	...	...	...	...	56	
Nowsari District Judge ...	14	59	73	8,735	...	7	...	28	14	5	9	63	2	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Amreilly District Judge ...	20	12	32	2,326	...	2	...	16	2	3	3	26	6	28	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	
Total ...	344	909	1,253	1,58,051	211	38	54	367	64	23	135	892	...	...	238	76	47	...	...	...	...	361	

(Sd.) Janardan Sakharam Gadgil,
Judge, Verisht Court.

Statement No. 7.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Judges on appeal from the decisions of several Moonsiffs in the year 1876-77.

MOONSIFFS.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.
		Confirmed.	Modified.	*Reversed.* Remanded.	*Reversed.* Otherwise.	*Reversed.* Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BY CITY JUDGE.							
City Moonsiff	195	139	14	...	42	42	
BY JOINT JUDGE, BARODA.							
City Moonsiff	37	25	3	...	9	9	
Baroda Mahal Moonsiff	34	18	4	3	9	12	
Petlad ditto	52	28	11	3	10	13	
Sinore ditto	7	2	1	...	4	4	
Jarod ditto	19	12	5	...	2	2	
Chandod Civil Court	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Old Courts now abolished... ...	61	42	7	4	8	12	
BY BARODA DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Baroda Mahal Moonsiff	5	2	1	...	2	2	
Petlad ditto	15	13	...	...	2	2	
Dabhoi ditto	38	30	1	2	5	7	
Sinore ditto	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Jarod ditto	3	2	...	...	1	1	
Chandod Civil Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Old Courts now abolished ...	42	30	...	1	11	12	
BY KADI DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Kadi Mahal Moonsiff	18	15	...	1	2	3	
Pattan ditto	16	11	...	...	5	5	
Visnagar ditto	38	29	...	2	7	9	
Dehegam ditto	5	4	...	...	1	1	
Old Courts now abolished... ...	5	3	...	...	2	2	
BY NOWSARI DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Nowsari Mahal Moonsiff	10	6	3	1	...	1	
Viara ditto	21	10	6	2	3	5	
Kathor ditto	26	13	5	2	6	8	
Old Courts now abolished ...	6	4	1	...	1	1	
BY AMREILLY DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Kodinor Mahal Moonsiff	3	2	1	...	...	...	
Okhamandal ditto	12	8	...	3	1	4	
Old Courts now abolished ...	11	8	1	...	2	2	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Verisht Court.

Statement No. 8.

Civil Justice.

Particulars of the total number of appeals and special appeals disposed of by the Verisht Court during the year 1876-77.

Judges who passed the original decisions.	Total number of regular appeals disposed of by the Verisht Court.	How disposed of					Remarks.
		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			
				Remanded.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Regular Appeals.					
City Judge, Baroda	10	3	6	...	1	1	
Joint Judge, Baroda	2	1	...	...	1	1	
District Judge, Baroda ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	
District Judge, Kadi	1	1	...	...	...	...	
District Judge, Nowsari ...	15	11	2	1	1	2	
District Judge, Amreilly ...	9	6	3	...	...	...	
Senapati Court now abolished ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Shibandi Baxi Court now abolished	4	2	1	...	1	1	
Shiledar Baxi Court now abolished...	5	3	...	...	2	2	
Total ...	52	31	14	1	6	7	

CIVIL JUSTICE—(concluded).

JUDGES AND MOONSIFFS WHO PASSED THE APPEALS AND ORIGINAL DECISION RESPECTIVELY.	Total number of special appeals disposed of by Verisht Court.	HOW DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.
		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			
				Remanded.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Special Appeals.					
Baroda City Judge	84	56	9	2	17	19	
City Moonsiff	80	41	13	2	24	26	
Old Courts now abolished ...	4	1	...	1	2	3	
Joint Judge, Baroda	139	93	8	8	30	38	
City Moonsiff	43	19	5	5	14	19	
Baroda Mahal Moonsiff ...	25	11	6	3	5	8	
Petlad do. ...	21	10	4	...	7	7	
Sinore do. ...	7	2	3	...	2	2	
Jarod do. ...	6	4	...	1	1	2	
Old Courts now abolished ...	37	19	4	4	10	14	
District Judge, Baroda ...	26	18	2	2	4	6	
Baroda Mahal Moonsiff ...	11	6	1	1	3	4	
Petlad do. ...	7	4	1	1	1	2	
Dabhoi do. ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	
Sinore do. ...	3	2	...	...	1	1	
Jarod do. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Kadi District Judge	28	21	...	1	6	7	
Kadi Mahal Moonsiff ...	4	3	...	1	...	1	
Pattan do. ...	2	1	...	...	1	1	
Visnagar do. ...	16	9	...	...	7	7	
Dehegam do. ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Old Courts now abolished ...	4	3	...	...	1	1	
Nowsari District Judge ...	14	8	2	1	3	4	
Nowsari Mahal Moonsiff ...	6	2	2	1	1	2	
Viara do.	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Kathor do.	5	2	1	...	2	2	
Amreilly District Judge ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Okhamandal Mahal Moonsiff ...	3	2	...	...	1	1	
Old Courts now abolished ...	5	1	...	...	4	4	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Verisht Court.

Statement

CRIMINAL

Statement showing, according to districts and classes of Tribunals, the the territory of His Highness the

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Number of Tribunals.	FOR TRIAL.		TRIED.					
				COMMITTED, REFERRED OR REMANDED TO OTHER COURTS.		DISPOSED OF FINALLY BY THE COURT ITSELF.		TOTAL.	
		Number of cases.	Number of accused.	No. of cases.	No. of accused.	No. of cases.	No. of accused.	No. of cases.	No. of accused.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BARODA VERISHT COURT.									
1. Verisht Court	1	32	220	2	88	29	131	31	219
BARODA CITY.									
1. City Judge	1	69	123	4	4	49	89	53	93
2. ,, Magistrate, 1st Class ...	1	433	674	39	71	390	600	429	671
3. ,, ,, 2nd Class ...	1	717	1,059	40	67	667	980	707	1,047
4. Joint Judge	1	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
5. City Moonsiff, 3rd Class ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5	1,221	1,863	84	143	1,106	1,669	1,190	1,812
BARODA DISTRICT.									
1. Baroda District Soobah ...	1	3	4	.....	.....	3	4	3	4
2. ,, ,, Judge ...	1	99	219	14	17	82	195	96	212
3. Magistrate, 1st Class ...	3	1,301	2,490	89	241	1,198	2,220	1,287	2,461
4. ,, 2nd Class ...	8	2,767	4,673	303	618	2,444	4,022	2,747	4,640
5. ,, 3rd Class ...	11	1,076	1,960	82	158	975	1,763	1,057	1,921
6. Moonsiff ...	5	55	102	27	43	27	58	54	101
7. Special Magistrate ...	4	2,209	2,846	49	97	2,155	2,727	2,204	2,824
Total ...	33	7,510	12,294	564	1,174	6,884	10,989	7,448	12,163
KADI DISTRICT.									
1. Kadi District Soobah ...	1	20	138	3	3	16	134	19	137
2. ,, ,, Judge ...	1	88	307	2	2	86	305	88	307
3. Magistrate, 1st Class ...	4	410	964	120	241	267	664	387	905
4. ,, 2nd Class ...	9	1,508	3,134	85	166	1,380	2,826	1,465	2,992
5. ,, 3rd Class ...	13	1,185	2,115	37	84	1,124	1,981	1,161	2,065
6. Moonsiff	3	18	35	4	4	14	31	18	35
7. Joint Judge	1	625	1,610	2	4	616	1,586	618	1,590
8. Special Magistrate, 1st Class	1	146	279	4	7	142	272	146	279
9. ,, ,, 2nd Class ...	5	6,059	6,372	166	317	5,883	6,035	6,049	6,352
Total ...	38	10,059	14,954	423	828	9,528	13,834	9,951	14,662
NOWSARI DISTRICT.									
1. Nowsari District Soobah ...	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. ,, ,, Judge ...	1	48	106	3	3	43	97	46	100
3. Magistrate, 1st Class ...	2	94	154	24	34	67	117	91	151
4. ,, 2nd Class ...	9	547	947	26	64	511	864	537	928
5. ,, 3rd Class ...	9	205	295	4	4	201	291	205	295
6. Moonsiff	3	24	26	.....	.....	24	26	24	26
Total ...	25	919	1,529	57	105	846	1,395	903	1,500

No. 1.

JUSTICE.

number of cases and accused for trial, tried, and remaining untried in Gaekwar in the year 1876-77.

PERSONS HOW DEALT WITH (DETAILS OF COLUMN 8).								REMAINING UNTRIED.		REMARKS.
Let off on account of Rajinama.	Let off, case being struck off the file.	Died, escaped, pardoned, &c.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Total.	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE. Months.	Days.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
.....	.....	4	7	120	131	2	15	1	1	
.....	3	3	46	37	89	2	18	16	35	
24	14	1	287	274	600	.....	3	4	3	
132	100	2	336	410	980	.....	7	10	12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
156	117	6	669	721	1,669	.....	.....	31	51	
.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	16	.....	.....	
3	.....	1	107	84	195	.....	24	3	7	
179	225	16	1,275	525	2,220	2	10	14	29	
741	834	30	974	1,443	4,022	6	28	20	33	
381	159	.....	419	804	1,763	1	16	19	39	
.....	.....	1	11	46	58	2	19	1	1	
66	1,894	19	516	282	2,727	.....	.....	5	22	
1,370	3,112	67	3,304	3,136	10,989	.....	.....	62	131	
.....	.....	.....	14	120	134	2	22	1	1	
2	.....	12	198	93	305	2	23	.....	.....	
14	10	1	402	237	664	.....	18	23	59	
623	189	.....	805	1,209	2,826	1	.....	43	142	
595	58	9	475	844	1,981	2	1	24	50	
.....	.....	.....	10	21	31	.....	8	.....	.....	
64	79	21	1,105	317	1,586	.....	.....	7	20	
25	60	.....	95	92	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,476	2,452	56	1,441	610	6,035	.....	.....	10	20	
2,799	2,848	99	4,545	3,543	13,834	.....	.....	108	292	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
2	.....	.....	48	47	97	1	7	2	6	
3	.....	.....	67	47	117	.....	28	3	3	
147	18	1	367	331	864	4	12	10	19	
50	6	2	81	152	291	.....	17	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	2	24	26	.....	1	.....	.....	
202	24	3	565	601	1,395	.....	.....	16	29	

CRIMINAL

Statement showing, according to districts and classes of tribunals,

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Number of Tribunals.	FOR TRIAL.		TRIED.					
				COMMITTED, REFERRED, OR REMANDED TO OTHER COURTS.		DISPOSED OF FINALLY BY THE COURT ITSELF.		TOTAL.	
		Number of cases.	Number of accused.	No. of cases.	No. of accused.	No. of cases.	No. of accused.	No. of cases.	No. of accused.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AMREILLY DISTRICT.									
1. Amreilly District Soobah ...	1	14	20	8	10	6	10	14	20
2. ,, ,, Judge ...	1	66	131	2	3	58	119	60	122
3. Magistrate, 1st Class ...	1	108	175	49	56	68	119	108	175
4. ,, 2nd Class ...	4	423	701	73	137	298	493	371	630
5. ,, 3rd Class ...	9	186	319	48	87	135	224	183	311
6. Moonsiff	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Total ...	18	798	1,347	171	293	566	966	737	1,259
Grand Total ...	120	20,539	32,207	1,301	2,631	18,959	28,984	20,260	31,615
									A B
1. Verisht Court	1	32	220	2	88	29	131	31	219
2. Sessions Courts—									
(*a*) Soobahs	4	38	163	11	13	25	148	36	161
(*b*) Judges	5	370	891	25	29	318	805	343	834
(*c*) Joint Judges ...	2	627	1,612	3	5	616	1,586	619	1,591
Total ...	11	1,035	2,666	39	47	959	2,539	998	2,586
3. Magistrate's Courts—									
(*a*) 1st Class	11	2,346	4,457	312	643	1,990	3,720	2,302	4,363
(*b*) 2nd Class... ...	31	5,962	10,514	527	1,052	5,300	9,185	5,827	10,237
(*c*) 3rd Class	42	2,652	4,689	171	333	2,435	4,259	2,606	4,592
(*d*) Moonsiffs (3rd Class Magistrates).	14	98	164	31	47	66	116	97	163
Special Magistrate's Courts									
(*a*) 1st Class	1	146	279	4	7	142	272	146	279
(*b*) 2nd Class... ...	9	8,268	9,218	215	414	8,038	8,762	8,253	9,176
Total ...	108	19,472	29,321	1,260	2,496	17,971	26,314	19,231	28,810
Grand Total ...	120	20,539	32,207	1,301	2631	18,959	28,984	20,260	31,615

JUSTICE.

the number of cases and accused for trial, &c., &c.—(concluded).

PERSONS HOW DEALT WITH (DETAILS OF COLUMN 8).								REMAINING UNTRIED.		REMARKS.
Let off on account of Rajimnna.	Let off, case being struck off the file.	Died, escaped, pardoned, &c.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Total.	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE. Months.	Days.	No. of cases.	No. of accused.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
.....	.....	2	6	2	10	1	20	.....	.....	
.....	1	2	46	70	119	3	16	6	9	
.....	.....	.....	32	87	119	.....	17	.....	.....	
50	5	2	143	293	493	1	12	52	71	
32	3	2	68	119	224	.....	12	3	8	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	
82	9	8	296	571	966	.....	.....	61	88	
4,609	6,110	187	9,386	8,692	28,984	.....	.....	279	592	

STRACT.

.....	.....	4	7	120	131	2	15	1	1
.....	.....	2	22	124	148	.....	.....	2	2
7	4	18	445	331	805	.....	.....	27	57
64	79	21	1,105	317	1,586	.....	.....	8	21
71	83	41	1,572	772	2,539	.....	.....	37	80
220	249	18	2,063	1,170	3,720	.....	.....	44	94
1,693	1,146	35	2,625	3,686	9,185	.....	.....	135	277
1,058	226	13	1,043	1,919	4,259	.....	.....	46	97
.....	.....	1	24	91	116	.....	.....	1	1
25	60	.....	95	92	272	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,542	4,346	75	1,957	842	8,762	.....	.....	15	42
4,538	6,027	142	7,807	7,800	26,314	.....	.....	241	511
4,609	6,110	187	9,386	8,692	28,984	.....	.....	279	592

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Verisht Court.

Statement No. 2.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing, according to the description of offences, the number of criminal cases and accused for trial, tried, and remaining untried in the Criminal Courts of His Highness the Gackwar's territory, in the year 1876-77.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	FOR TRIAL (EXCLUDING CASES COMMITTED, REFERRED, &C., TO OTHER COURTS.)		TRIED.					REMAINING UNTRIED.	
				Number of accused.					
	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Acquitted, discharged, or let off.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, &c.	Total.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.—OFFENCES AGAINST—									
Public tranquillity. ...	109	1,105	104	564	488	10	1,062	5	43
2.—OFFENCES BY OR AGAINST PUBLIC SERVANTS—									
(1) Bribery	265	330	257	280	42	...	322	8	8
(2) Other offences ...	1,295	2,586	1,284	1,140	1,432	3	2,575	11	11
3.—OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.—									
(1) Perjury	75	111	69	37	44	3	84	6	27
(2) Other offences ...	354	636	344	415	201	7	623	10	13
4.—OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY—									
(1.) Murder	49	79	45	46	24	2	72	4	7
(2) Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder	25	41	22	25	11	...	36	3	5
(3) Grievous hurt ...	129	353	117	194	125	6	325	12	28
(4) Miscarriage ...	56	98	54	74	17	1	92	2	6
(5) Rape	32	43	31	25	17	...	42	1	1
(6) Other offences ...	3,175	6,142	3,132	4,677	1,376	9	6,062	43	80
5.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.—									
(1) Theft	3,717	5,791	3,678	3,196	2,441	32	5,669	39	62
(2) Robbery or dacoity ...	236	629	219	317	248	15	580	17	49
(3) Criminal breach of trust	306	445	293	320	101	4	425	13	20
(4) Cheating	226	315	217	227	76	...	303	9	12
(5) Arson	54	56	52	29	24	...	53	2	3
(6) Other offences ...	2,042	3,510	2,005	2,545	836	37	3,418	37	92
6.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS—									
(1) Forging documents ...	99	162	93	124	25	3	152	6	10
(2) Other offences ...	121	154	118	126	9	16	151	3	3
7.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE—									
(1) Adultery	107	151	104	120	28	...	148	3	3
(2) Enticing away a married woman ...	283	571	276	396	158	...	554	7	17
(3) Other offences ...	2	2	1	1	.....	...	1	1	1
8.—MISCELLANEOUS	6,481	6,326	6,444	5,227	969	39	6,235	37	91
Total ...	19,238	29,576	18,959	20,105	8,692	187	28,984	279	592

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Verisht Court.

Statement No. 3.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing, according to Districts, the punishments inflicted by the various classes of Tribunals in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1876-77.

| CLASS OF TRIBUNALS. | Number of Tribunals. | PERSONS SENTENCED TO | | | | | | | | PERSONS. | | | | | | | |

Statement

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision cases in the Courts

NAME OF COURT.	PENDING ON THE 31ST JULY 1876.		RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1876-77.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.	
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VERISHT COURT.								
1. Regular appeals... ...	7	20	58	90	65	110	60	104
2. Special appeals... ...	4	6	43	69	47	75	43	71
3. Appeals against acquittals and for enhancement of punishments.	11	15	95	183	106	198	93	179
4. Revision cases... ...	...	...	115	190	115	190	100	164
Total ...	22	41	311	532	333	573	296	518
Baroda City Judge... ...	9	11	42	59	51	70	48	65
Baroda District Soobah ...	13	18	109	208	122	221	98	143
„ „ Judge ...	17	38	35	54	52	92	51	91
Kadi District Soobah ...	7	9	54	112	61	121	55	103
„ „ Judge ...	2	3	5	18	7	21	4	4
Nowsari District Soobah ...	3	3	10	10	13	13	13	13
„ „ Judge ...	...	...	9	14	9	14	9	14
Amreilly District Soobah ...	1	1	23	30	24	31	22	29
„ „ Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	52	78	287	505	339	583	300	462
Grand Total ...	74	119	598	1,037	672	1,156	596	980

No. 4.

JUSTICE.

of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1876-77.

NATURE OF DISPOSAL AS REGARDS PRISONERS AFFECTED.				AVERAGE DURATION.		REMAINING.		REMARKS.
Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	*Decisions reversed.*		Months.	Days.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	
		By ordering new trials.	Otherwise.					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
34	46	...	24	1	3	5	6	
50	12	1	8	1	5	4	4	
139	7	33	...	1	15	13	19	
75	21	11	57	...	21	15	26	
298	86	45	89	...	...	37	55	
41	10	4	10	2	4	3	5	
35	49	...	59	...	25	24	78	
68	8	...	15	4	25	1	1	
60	19	...	24	3	1	6	18	
4	...	...	...	...	17	3	17	
9	1	...	3	1	25	...	...	
7	5	...	2	1	1	...	...	
14	6	2	7	1	6	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
238	98	6	120	...	...	39	121	
536	184	51	209	...	...	76	176	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Verisht Court.

Statement No. 5.

Criminal Justice.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Judges and Soobahs on appeal from the decisions of several Magistrates in the year 1876-77.

Name of Magistrate who passed the original decision.	Disposed of.		Mode of disposal.					Remarks.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.* By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
City Judge.								
Ramchandra Balwant, City Magistrate, 1st Class	29	33	22	8	...	3	3	
Mathuradas Jugjiwandas, do. 2nd do.	19	32	19	2	4	7	11	
Total ...	48	65	41	10	4	10	14	
Baroda District Soobah.								
Vinayakrao Govind, 1st Class Magistrate, Baroda Sub-Division	13	18	5	7	...	6	6	
Jiwanlal Lalshankar, 2nd do. do. do. Naib Soobah	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Do. do. 2nd do. do. do. Mahal	10	16	...	6	...	10	10	
Kalidas Curson, 3rd do. do. do.	5	7	5	...	...	2	2	
Jagubhai Haribhai, 2nd do. do. Sinore	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	
Krishnaji Bhicaji, 2nd do. do. Jaroda	3	3	1	...	...	2	2	
Shridhur Vittal, 2nd do. do. Choranda	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Harlochan Hurjiwan, 2nd do. do. Dabhoi	10	12	4	1	...	7	7	
Hari Ragunath, 2nd do. do. Sankhida	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Ragunath Mahadeo, 1st do. do. Petlad Sub-division Naib Soobah	7	10	3	4	...	3	3	
Ramling Gauling, 2nd do. do. Petlad	10	16	8	6	...	2	2	
Narayan Babaji, 2nd do. do. Padra	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Kasaulal Nyhalchand, 1st do. do. Dabhoi Naib Soobah	12	19	4	7	...	8	8	

Premanandḍas Bholabhai,	3rd	do.	do.	Petlad Moonsif	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2
Sakaram Naryan,	Special	Magistrate,	Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	2	10	...	...	...
Amritraya Mahipatria		do.	do.	Petlad	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	1	1
Jamiyatram Shambhuram		do.	do.	Dabhoi	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Mancherji Dadabhai		do.	do.	Sankheda		...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	3
Old Courts now abolished	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	2	...	...	10	10
							Total	...	93	143	35	49	...	59	59

BARODA DISTRICT JUDGE.

Vinayakrao Govind,	1st	Class	Magistrate,	Baroda Sub-division	...	...	...	6	6	3	2	...	1	1
Ragunath Mahadeo,	1st	do.	do.	Petlad do.	...	...	...	8	10	7	1	...	2	2
Do. do.	2nd	do.	do.	do. Mahal ...	...	...	...	5	13	11	...	...	2	2
Kasanlal Nyhalchand,	1st	do.	do.	Dabhoi Sub-division...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Do. do.	2nd	do.	do.	do. Mahal ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Jivanlal Lalshunkar,	2nd	do.	do.	Baroda Naib Soobah	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	...	2	2
Do. do.	2nd	do.	do.	do. Mahal ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Krishnaji Bhicaji,	2nd	do.	do.	Jarod Mahal	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Shridar Vittal,	2nd	do.	do.	Choranda...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...
Do. do.	3rd	do.	do.	do. Mahal ...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
Bapu Raoji Mandi,	1st	do.	do.	Dabhoi Sub-division	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Amritlal Damodar,	3rd	do.	do.	Choranda...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Ramrao Wamon,	3rd	do.	do.	Dabhoi ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2
Ramling Gauling,	2nd	do.	do.	Petlad ...	...	...	...	4	14	14	...	...	...	...
Premanandas Bholabhai,	3rd	do.	do.	do. Moonsiff ...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	2	2
Vittal Bhandaji,	3rd	do.	do.	Baroda Mahal Moonsiff	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Vinayak Balcrishna,	3rd	do.	do.	Sinore Moonsiff ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Old Courts now abolished			...	... ...	...	...	...	9	23	22	1	...	...	...
							Total	...	51	91	68	8	...	15	15

KADI DISTRICT SOOBAH.

Lalabhai Kisandas,	1st	Class	Magistrate,	Kadi and Pattan Sub-divisions	...	...	...	5	9	4	4	...	1	1
Motibhai Vinayakrao,	1st	do.	do.	Visnaggar Sub-division ...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...
Mulchandbhai Makandas,	1st	do.	do.	Kadi Sub-division (now dead)	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
Govindrao Yeshwant,	2nd	do.	do.	Pattan	...	...	...	6	8	4	2	...	2	2
Kallianji Bhulabhai,	2nd	do.	do.	Kadi	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Bhaskar Sadashiva,	2nd	do.	do.	Sidpoor	...	...	...	7	7	5	1	...	1	1
Jamanadas Moolchand,	2nd	do.	do.	Visnagar Mahal	...	...	...	11	33	15	5	...	13	13
Ramchandra Vishnu,	2nd	do.	do.	Wadnagar	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Sukharam Ramchandra,	2nd	do.	do.	Kalol	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
Dowlatrya Baldeoji	3rd	do.	do.	Pattan...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
Sudashiva Sakharam,	3rd	do.	do.	Wadnagar	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Wamanrao Kachishwar,	3rd	do.	do.	Visnagar	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
Balwantrao Babaji,	3rd	do.	do.	Kalol	...	...	...	4	5	4	...	...	1	1
Hiralal Gunputram,	3rd	do.	do.	Mhesana	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Gopal Luxuman,	3rd	do.	do.	Dehegam	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
Gunpatrai,	3rd	do.	do.	Sidpoor...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
Dondo Ramkrishna, Special	2nd	do.	do.	... ...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of, &c.—(concluded).

NAME OF MAGISTRATE WHO PASSED THE ORIGINAL DECISION.	DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KADI DISTRICT SOOBAH.—(*concluded*).								
Dataraya Daji, Special 2nd Class Magistrate	4	8	6	...	...	2	2	
Jamnadas Moolchand, do. 2nd do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	55	103	60	19	...	24	24	
KADI DISTRICT JUDGE.								
Govindrao Yeshwant, 2nd Class Magistrate, Pattan	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Jamnadas Moolchand, 2nd do. do. Visnagar	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Sudashiva Sukaram, 3rd do. do. Wudnagar Mahal	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	
NOWSARI DISTRICT SOOBAH.								
Kersaspji, Rustamji, 1st Class Magistrate, Nowsari-Sub-division	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Shridhur Bajaji, 1st do. do. do. do.	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. 2nd do. do. do. do	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	
Kaji Abdul Rahiman, 2nd do. do. Ghandevi	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Bhaskar Govind, 1st do. do. Kathor Sub-division	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Govardhan Das Bhogidas, 3rd do. do. Palsana	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Waman Shitaram, 2nd do. do. Velacha ,, ...	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	
Total ...	13	13	9	1	...	3	3	

NOWSARI DISTRICT JUDGE.														
Pandurung Daji,	2nd Class Magistrate,		Nowsari ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	1	1
Shridhur Bajaji,	2nd	do.	do.	do.	Sub-division Naib Soobah		...	3	5	1	4	...	...	...
Kaji Abdul Rahiman,	2nd	do.	do.	Ghandevi ...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	1	1
Bhaskar Govind,	1st	do.	do.	Vyara Sub-division ...		...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Old Courts now abolished ...			...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
							Total ...	9	14	7	5	...	2	2
AMREILLY DISTRICT SOOBAH.														
Moorlidhur Girdhur,	1st Class Magistrate,		Amreilly District	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...
Keshavram Dhirajram,	2nd	do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	9	9	2	2	2	3	5
Damodar Balkrishna,	3rd	do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Hiralal Oomia Shankar,	2nd	do.	do.	Damnagar	...	...	...	5	8	5	1	...	2	2
Tukaram Bhicaji,	3rd	do.	do.	Dhari ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Mora Gopal,	2nd	do.	do.	Okhamundal	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Gopal Khendarao,	3rd	do.	do.	Amreilly Vahiwatdar		...	...	3	6	4	1	...	1	1
							Total ...	22	29	14	6	2	7	7
AMREILLY DISTRICT JUDGE.														
Nil.								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Grand Total ...	300	462	238	98	6	120	126

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Verisht Court.

Statement No. 6.

Criminal Justice.

Particulars of the total number of Criminal cases disposed of by the Verisht Court in the year 1876-77.

Number.	Officers who passed the original decision.	Disposed of		Mode of disposal.				Remarks.
		Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.* By ordering new trial.	Or otherwise.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Regular Appeals.							
1	City Judge, Baroda	4	5	3	1	...	1	
2	Baroda Soobah	2	3	1	...	...	2	
3	Do. District Judge	19	43	10	24	...	9	
4	Kadi Soobah	4	8	4	3	...	1	
5	Do. Judge	6	8	5	1	...	2	
6	Do. Joint Judge	14	25	8	14	...	3	
7	Nowsari Soobah	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Do. Judge	6	6	2	...	...	4	
9	Umreilly Soobah	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Do. Judge	4	5	1	3	...	1	
11	Seledar Buxi	1	1	...	...	...	1	
	Total ...	60	104	34	46	...	24	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Particulars of the total number of Criminal cases, &c.—(continued).

Number.	Officers who passed the appeal and original decisions respectively.	Disposed of		Mode of disposal				Remarks.
		Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.* By ordering new trial.	Or otherwise.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	SPECIAL APPEALS.							
1	Baroda City Judge	13	16	10	2	...	4	
	City Magistrate, Class I.	12	15	10	1	...	4	
	Do. do. Class II.	1	1	...	1	...	...	
2	Chief Magistrate	2	3	1	...	...	2	
	Amreilly Soobah	1	2	...	...	...	2	
	Baroda do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	
3	Baroda Soobah	8	9	5	2	1	1	
	Baroda Sub-division Magistrate, Class I.	1	1	...	1	...	...	
	Petlad do. do. Class I.	1	2	2	...	...	...	
	Dabhoi Sub-division Magistrate, Class I	3	3	1	1	...	1	
	Baroda Talooka Magistrate, Class II. ...	3	3	2	...	1	...	
4	Baroda Judge	8	12	7	4	...	1	
	Baroda Sub-division Magistrate, Class I	1	1	...	1	...	...	
	Petlad do. do. ...	3	4	3	...	...	1	
	Dabhoi Magistrate, Class II. ...	1	3	3	...	...	...	
	Petlad do. Class II.	2	3	1	2	...	...	
	Baroda Talooka Magistrate, Class II. ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	
5	Kadi Soobah	9	26	26	...	...	...	
	Pattan Sub-division Magistrate, Class I.	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Visnagar do. do. Class I.	1	2	2	...	...	...	
	Kadi Talooka Magistrate, Class II. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Sidpoor do. do. Class II. ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	
	Visnagar do. do. Class II. ...	3	18	18	...	...	...	
	Kalol Talooka Magistrate, Class III. ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	
6	Nowsari Soobah	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Viara Sub-division Magistrate, Class I.	1	1	1	...	...	...	
7	Nowsari Judge...	2	4	...	4	...	...	
	Nowsari Sub-division Magistrate, Class II	1	1	...	1	...	...	
	Ghundeve Talooka Magistrate, Class II.	1	3	...	3	...	...	
8	Amreilly Soobah	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	43	71	50	12	1	8	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Particulars of the total number of Criminal cases, &c.—(continued).

Number.	OFFICERS WHO PASSED THE APPEAL AND ORIGINAL DECISIONS RESPECTIVELY.	DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.				REMARKS.
		Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*		
						By ordering new trial.	Or otherwise.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	APPEALS AGAINST ACQUITTAL AND FOR ENHANCEMENT.							
1	City Judge, Baroda	6	12	7	4	1	...	
2	City Magistrate, Class I.	14	20	10	1	9	...	
3	Do. do. Class II.	18	31	27	2	2	...	
4	Baroda Soobah	1	1	1	...	...	...	
5	Do. Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Do. Sub-division Magistrate, Class I. ...	7	8	4	...	4	...	
7	Do. Talooka Magistrate, Class II. ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	
8	Do. do. do. Class III. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Do. do. Special Magistrate, Class II	1	1	1	...	...	...	
10	Petlad Sub-division Magistrate, Class I. ...	14	22	14	...	8	...	
11	Do. Magistrate, Class II.	4	4	4	...	...	...	
12	Do. do. Class III.	1	1	1	...	...	...	
13	Dabhoi Sub-division Magistrate, Class I ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	
14	Kadi Soobah	2	3	2	...	1	...	
15	Do. Judge	2	2	2	...	...	...	
16	Do. Sub-division Magistrate, Class I. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
17	Do. Magistrate, Class II.	1	1	...	...	1	...	
18	Do. do. Class III.	1	1	1	...	...	...	
19	Kadi Division Special Magistrate, Class II (Chuggunlal)	1	3	3	...	...	...	
20	Kadi Division Special Magistrate (Duttatraya)	1	35	35	...	...	...	
21	Kadi Joint Judge	3	12	12	...	...	...	
22	Visnagar Vahiwatdar	1	1	1	...	...	...	
23	Kalol Magistrate, Class II.	1	1	1	...	...	...	
24	Nowsari Soobah	1	1	...	...	1	...	
25	Do. Sub-division Magistrate, Class II.	2	6	1	...	5	...	
26	Do. Talooka Magistrate, Class II ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
27	Ghundevi do. do. Class II ...	2	2	1	...	1	...	
28	Amreilly Soobah	1	1	1	...	...	...	
29	Petlad Moonsiff Magistrate, Class III. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
30	Seledar Buxi	2	3	3	...	...	...	
	Total	93	179	139	7	33	...	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Particulars of the total number of Criminal cases, &c.—(continued).

Number.	Officers who passed the appeal and original decisions respectively.	Disposed of		Mode of disposal.				Remarks.
		Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*		
						By ordering new trial.	Or otherwise.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	REVISION CASES.							
1	City Judge, Baroda	3	3	2	...	...	1	
2	Baroda City Magistrate, Class I. ...	7	8	4	3	...	1	
3	Do. do. do. Class II. ...	2	2	...	...	1	1	
4	Do. District Judge	5	9	6	1	...	2	
5	Do. Sub-division Magistrate, Class I. ...	6	12	2	4	5	1	
6	Do. Talooka do. Class II....	1	1	...	...	...	1	
7	Do. do. do. Class III..	2	2	1	1	...	...	
8	Sinore Magistrate, Class II.	1	6	...	...	...	6	
9	Jarode do. Class II.	1	3	...	...	...	3	
10	Dabhoi Sub-division Magistrate, Class I....	1	1	...	...	1	...	
11	Do. Vahiwatdar	1	2	2	...	...	...	
12	Petlad Sub-division Magistrate, Class I. ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
13	Do. Magistrate, Class II.	2	3	3	...	...	...	
14	Do. Moonsiff (Premanand)	1	1	...	...	...	1	
15	Padra Magistrate, Class II.	3	4	1	...	...	3	
16	Nowsari Judge	5	5	2	3	...	...	
17	Do. Sub-division Magistrate, Class II.	5	6	4	1	...	1	
18	Do. Magistrate, Class II.	1	1	1	...	...	...	
19	Songude do. Class II.	4	6	4	1	1	...	
20	Viara Sub-division Magistrate, Class I ...	2	3	3	...	...	...	

Criminal Justice.

Particulars of the total number of Criminal cases, &c.—(continued.)

Number.	Officers who passed the appeal and original decisions respectively.	Disposed of		Mode of disposal.				Remarks.
		Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.* By ordering new trial.	Or otherwise.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21	Pulsama Magistrate, Class II	4	4	2	1	...	1	
22	Mahoowa do. Class II	1	2	2	...	...	...	
23	Kathor Sub-division Magistrate, Class I...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
24	Reshma Magistrate, Class III	1	1	1	...	...	...	
25	Kadi Soobah	15	35	10	4	1	20	
26	Do. Judge	1	2	2	...	...	...	
27	Kadi Special Magistrate, Class II (Duttatrya)	2	6	5	...	...	1	
28	Dehegam Sub-division Magistrate, Class I.	1	1	...	...	1	...	
29	Puttan Magistrate, Class II.	1	6	5	...	1	...	
30	Kalol Magistrate, Class II.	2	5	...	...	...	5	
31	Kheraloo Magistrate, Class II	2	2	1	...	...	1	
32	Visnagar Magistrate, Class II	1	1	...	...	...	1	
33	Wagrodha Thanadar...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
34	Amreilly Soobah	1	2	...	2	...	...	
35	Do. Judge	1	1	1	...	...	...	
36	Do. Magistrate, Class III... ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
37	Okhamandal Magistrate, Class III. ...	1	2	...	...	...	2	
38	Verisht Court (old cases)	9	12	9	...	...	3	
	Total ...	100	164	75	21	11	57	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Particulars of the total number of Criminal Cases, &c.—(concluded.)

Number.	Names of the Judges and Soobahs who refereed the cases.	Disposed of.		Mode of Disposal.			Remarks.
		Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Convicted.	Remanded.	Acquitted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	REFEREED CASES.						
1	Baroda City Judge	4	4	3	...	1	
2	Do. District Judge	12	13	13	...	...	
3	Kadi District Judge	2	2	2	...	...	
4	Do. Soobah	2	2	2	...	...	
5	Do. Joint Judge	2	4	2	...	2	
6	Nowsary Judge	3	3	3	...	...	
7	Amreilly Judge	4	7	3	2	2	
8	Chief Magistrate (now abolished)	1	86	...	86	...	
9	Special Magistrate, (K. G. Deshmookh) ...	1	94	22	...	2	
	TOTAL ...	31	215	120	88	7	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	327	733	...	...	...	

JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Versisi Court.

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